

Libraries

(A Continuation of Public Libraries)

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Ideals and Librarianship¹

George H. Locke, Chief librarian, Public library, Toronto, Canada

Ideals come from ideas. The ideal is the mind's materialistic form of the idea which somewhere in consciousness—the consciousness of James or the subconsciousness of Freud—is waiting to be loosed upon an errand in the world. To those of us who read Plato's Republic, there will come the doctrine with which we were made familiar, that in the world of ideas everything already exists in perfection. Were it not so why is it that when, for instance, I see a library or a librarian that is better than I have ever seen before I exclaim: "Ah! That is something like a library!" or, "He is something like a librarian!" Meaning that it is something like the perfect or heavenly library or librarian that we are seeking. I can't visualize that perfect library, but some unconscious part of me must see it because at once I recognize that this comes nearer to it than another.

The happy thing about it is that ideas are latent in us all, and what we need is to dig about them and release them for service.

But the situation that confronts us today, whether in the small cottage library with 1000 books to serve 200 people, or in the great public library with 500,000 books to serve almost as

many people, is that we have a job that makes certain demands upon us if we are to make it a success.

Herein lies the first ideal—that of making the job a success. If there is not that actuating idea then we are not in the right place and nothing that we do will have any individuality, any color, or any distinction. We must believe in our job before we can do our job with real success. I think it was A. G. Gardiner who in one of his essays on biography said: "The way in which to write a biography successfully is to believe in your man and then do your best for him."

Let me presume then that we believe in this work of librarianship which we have assumed. Then it seems to me that the first step is to make ourselves acquainted with the history and practice of our profession—why the profession exists and what has been done in the past to justify its existence.

I believe in backgrounds. A picture without a background is a sorry daub; a picture with no sky and no mountains is dull and monotonous, as dull and uninteresting as the self-made man who has involutions and convolutions but no evolution.

Therefore, the history of one's profession with its intertwinings with other aspects of life furnishes us at

¹Address at Signal Mountain, Tenn., April 22, 1926.

once with a reason for our presence in the profession and a justification for our actions in the furtherance of its ideals.

I think it is worth while to ask oneself the question: "Why is a librarian?" as well as "What is a librarian?"

What is our background? It is the whole field of knowledge. Not that we should know everything but that we should have the eagerness and intelligence of the bird dog that knows how to flush up the game, how to go about assisting the hunter by pointing out the way.

How does this come? By training, by studying, by getting control of the instruments by which knowledge may be discovered—the experience of those who have made it their business thru many generations. The literature of librarianship puts us *en rapport* with our job and makes us feel a certain kind of justifiable security in a work that is worth while. We begin to know in what we have believed.

What we face then is that we are in the educational profession as much as is the teacher, the general difference being that whereas the teacher is concerned with instruction of those within certain age limits, we are concerned with education and with practically no fixed boundaries.

The same fundamental law applies to the librarian as well as to the teacher, viz: that one cannot live upon his capital. The moment you stop and try to live upon your capital you will find that you are growing stale and you cease to attract and influence those whom you wish to educate. Therefore, to librarians as well as teachers, there must always be present the idea that education is not a state, but a process, a continuous reconstruction of experience with a view to making individuals more socialized and therefore more interesting to one another and more valuable to the community. But let us look for a moment at the other side of the problem. There are not only the instruments by

which you are to attain this desired end—the books, the record of the achievement of the race, the beliefs in the righteousness of, or worth-while-ness of the job and the pleasure obtained in the exercise of your powers—but there is environment that is to be conquered or utilized or transformed.

'Tis as idle to disregard your environment as it is to disregard the preparation for conquest, the tendency some have to think that one can be naturally successful. I remember reading somewhere—I think it was Tomlinson in one of his essays—that "people know intuitively how to review books, how to govern other people, and what God wants us to do."

I am facing the problem of environment like Robinson Crusoe who lived on what he saved from the wreck, on foot-prints and on distant hopes. Knowing enough of the technique and acquainted with enough of the general routine to save any embarrassment and make the mechanical part operate by judicious oiling, I study the problem from the social point of view—the community to be served from the building and equipment given me.

You will see that I am not a behaviorist in librarianship any more than I am in psychology, but I recognize that there is the same process to be used as in the preparation for work.

In other words, I must study my community. I must make a social survey of it that I may serve it efficiently and with distinction. My own method of attacking such a problem is to find out in what way the community organizes itself in social groups—schools, the churches, the societies of men, the societies of women, the societies of young people, the industrial life, and indeed the gathering of any portion of the community. My object is to see how I can prove to these organizations that I am at the head of a social organization that is allied in some way to every one of these.

I believe in individual salvation, but time has to be taken into account, and I cannot go after individuals but I can

make greater progress by making my connection with a group which by its very essence must have some common object.

This is not a wholesale onslaught of reform; it is a tactful alliance by peaceful penetration so that the tie has a real existence and will survive.

The great difficulty in our communities is that people have not enough interesting things to occupy their leisure time. The work, whether shop, office or domestic, takes care of a certain portion of our time, but how to occupy the other hours is the most serious problem of the age. Here is one of the great functions of the library which can suggest, can plan, can guide and can become the social center of the community with something ever new to attract, and ever interesting to retain.

The ideal is to serve the public so that pleasure and profit may be combined without either being too exclusive or predominant. A librarian with ideas makes a library with ideals. It is no easy job, but it is full of adventure.

It is experimental socialism of the most interesting kind. The points of contact with life are greater than in any other profession, whether in village, town, or city. The interested librarian makes the interesting library. Nothing, not even a board of retired farmers who are spending their declin-

ing years—and incidentally that is all that they are spending—can keep back the librarian who is thoroly interested in her work and always looking out for its possibilities of contact with the lives of the people. There will be many set-backs, there will be many times when the way seems blocked, there will be experiments that will fail in one particular community which perhaps were successful in others. But bury your failures and bury them even with the turf; don't make a graveyard with little mounds to remind you of your failures. Take a lesson from strategy whether of athletics, or of war, or of politics, and try to go around the end when you find that the middle is too strong.

And remember also that you are a public official and a public official must show herself in public even if not always to advantage. Sometimes sympathy is as useful as success.

Your library building and grounds should be attractive if you hope to make friends for your institution. You yourself should be attractive in manner. Indeed, ideal librarians are, I suppose, like Plato's ideas, to be found in heaven. Kipling in his address to a gathering of university students paraphrased the situation when he said "Ambassadorial tact, financial genius, Rhadamanthine justice, and Job-like patience are rarely combined in one person, no matter how young."

A Standard For the Masses

"And you *haven't* bought the new Spoon River Anthology? Oh *why*?"

The librarian of the Morbridge public library looked at her questioner with eyes that dreamed a little. She was a realist, and in that character she should have answered promptly and without rancor: "My dear Mrs Colville, you know quite well that you are incapable of reading anything of tougher fibre than 'Margery of the Seeking Heart,' that you never heard of the new 'Spoon

River' (or even of the old) before this morning when somebody probably mentioned it at the hotel breakfast table, thereby providing you with an excuse for this errand, to help you pass a perfectly idle hour." This went rapidly thru her mind combined with a stimulating vision of Morbridge tumbling about her ears. But she admired the way Mrs Colville could keep her eyes so very wide open, in so straight and fine a stare, for so long a time, and with no expression in them at all.

Her bromidic actual reply as to books more greatly in demand, and smallness of appropriations, was checked by Mrs Charlton Baintree who turned from the new fiction shelf (nearly empty), which she had been inspecting.

"Oh Miss Blake," she cooed in a thick pleasant voice, "how is it that the book committee buys so many of the books that people don't read?" She waved her hand over the "non-fiction" shelf of new books, looking fat and well-filled with its row of bright volumes. "This shelf is *always* full. Robert Frost now—of course I suppose one must have the last volume of Robert Frost—we *must* appreciate the great men of our own time—but if there was a little more proportion—more of the books that people really want. Well, I have plenty of things to read at home. I just wanted a little light something to rest my mind."

Mrs Charlton Baintree was a new member of the All Knowledge club. The name of this club was more humble than it sounded, and did not mean that its members considered themselves possessed of so extraordinary a degree of knowledge, but merely that, like Bacon, they had taken all knowledge for their province. It had once gone by a complicated system of initials made out of the Baconian motto, but this had been shortened to All Knowledge to the great satisfaction of members and non-members. Mrs Charlton Baintree was stout with a good humored face and a number of odd and very lovely rings which had become blended with her personality so that you thought of them first when her name was mentioned. Dolores Blake, the realist, loved her for wearing them with a morning dress which was not usually done in Morbridge.

The two ladies went out together discussing a coming election of officers in the club, and met Madam President coming in. Conversation was prolonged. Then Madam President swept upon Dolores with a curious effect of all canvas spread.

"My dear! Mrs Colville was telling me just now that she couldn't get a copy-

of Spoon River Anthology—the new one. What is the book committee thinking of? You know, Miss Blake," she took in some of the canvas and began speaking in a muffled, very sweet tone, her club voice, "I feel sometimes that we don't quite realize that we have a *duty* to Morbridge. One gets so busy with routine—I know, who better? But shouldn't we after all try to lead and direct taste—not always follow? Perhaps we could help people into a love of better things. All this new fiction now—I read such a striking thing once in an article by W. L. George. A sort of picture of we women—we home women with all our cares, struggling along, each holding high her little lamp of culture,—at least that is how the vision came to me—he used the phrase 'a standard for the masses.' It brought me a sudden sense of all our responsibility. I think it would make a wonderful topic for our next general discussion in the All Knowledge. Won't you look out some material for me along those lines, Miss Blake? And try to hunt up that article? It was several years ago, in a magazine—I don't remember the title. I have so little time, but I could run in and look over whatever you could get together. *Telephone me!*" It is impossible to convey the tenderness and emphasis with which Madam President dwelt on some absolutely irrelevant phrase when she was clubby. "Mrs Colville and Mrs Charlton Baintree are going to have the papers this time but I shall have the discussion on my hands. It will be timely too, with all these new factories springing up on the meadows. Yes, I think we will concentrate on that—'A Standard for the Masses.' Perhaps, Morbridge can make some little contribution of its own, just thru its home women to some of the great problems of our time."

Madam President gave a deep sigh of utter satisfaction with herself and a world which provided her with so limitless an array of problems, an intellectual activity without end. She was quite sincere in liking to use her mind, but Dolores felt a small despair at the

thot of preparing papers for Mrs Colville and Mrs Charlton Baintree.

The librarian, near the stroke of nine, was looking in the old *Harpers* to which the *Reader's Guide* had efficiently pointed the way for the passage from W. L. George. The janitor had begun to hover in the background of things, directing looks of open animosity at the absorbed silhouette of a young man under one of the green reading lamps and some loitering figures in the open stacks. He was an old Frenchman and he would have liked to shout "Fermez!" upon these lingering people. But Dolores was inexorable. There must be no "atmosphere" of closing until the hour had struck. She continued her sedate search among Mr George's impressions of America.

The clock suddenly burst into an hysterical outcry, as if the hour just passed had been a new-laid egg. The women who had been rummaging among the "old fiction," having found the new fiction shelf quite empty, began a leisurely and conversational drift toward the desk. The young man gathered up the books which he had placed provisionally beside him when he sat down to read and brought them where Dolores waited with her charging pencil. He was in working clothes going to or from some night shift. His hands were carefully clean, but black around the nails and discolored by chemicals. His brilliant eyes revealed so extraordinary an interest in life that he might that very day have begun to live. The books were *Peer Gynt*, *The Mind* in

the making and the third volume of Santayana's *Life of reason*.

"Got a day off tomorrow," he remarked sunnily. "Thot I'd get a little something to read." His voice had the faint rhythm, with no smallest hint of dryness or deadness that marked him as not of American parentage, tho probably of American birth. He further remarked that he was taking *The Life of reason* for a German friend of his who read a good deal of "this philosophy." He himself preferred "a straight history." He had read *Peer Gynt* before, wanted to look it over again. He thot *The Mind* in the making looked interesting; he questioned Dolores concerning its author; thot it did not seem "so classical" as Santayana. Finally he took himself off with a radiant goodnight.

The Morbridge housewives were pen-sive over their "old fiction" but forgivingly conversational; the janitor fiercely closed the windows. Dolores returned at length to W. L. George. The sentence leaped at her.

"I am not going to pretend that I view without anxiety the struggle for survival of the classes that have attained a level of culture and elegance that must serve as a standard for the rising masses."

"Great Day!" murmured Dolores. The janitor wheeled sharply, fearing something that would prolong his interminable day of small uninteresting jobs. But she only smiled at him dimly, picked up her hat from the top of the waste basket, and went out into the decorous quiet of the Morbridge summer night.

Ten Commandments of Library Furniture¹

William F. Yust, librarian, Public library, Rochester, N. Y.

A teacher once said he would surely have been a better man if in the school-room of his boyhood the window shades had not always hung askew. His remark emphasizes the far reaching influence of furnishings. Bad furniture may mar the

appearance of a room and the success of an institution. Good furniture is "one of the noblest aids of architecture."

First class furniture is next in importance to first class books. Its language is unmistakable. It advertises the spirit of the institution, the value it places on its books and the kind of service which it aims to give. Quality in furniture is

¹From a recent lecture on Library buildings and equipment by Mr. Yust at the New York State library school.

not easily defined but it may be achieved by the faithful observance of correct principles.

General principles

1. *Purpose.*—The library is primarily a place for work. Its equipment should be an aid toward the prompt and easy accomplishment of that work. It will do this most effectively by affording the worker freedom from all physical distractions so far as possible, such as will contribute to his ease of body and enable him to devote his entire attention to the subject in hand.

2. *Material.*—Wood is the favorite material, usually oak. It is less noisy than metal, more hospitable to the touch and cheaper. The diminishing supply and increasing cost of wood is gradually wiping out its advantage in cost. Metal is coming into vogue for certain articles. It is less inflammable and stronger than wood. It is used exclusively in stacks of more than one floor and rather extensively for book cases both against the wall and out on the floor.

3. *Correct dimensions.*—Some of these are relative and some are absolute. The size of the table may vary in proportion to the size of the room. The height of tables and chairs for children may vary according to the size of the children. Exact dimensions are of fundamental importance for drawers and trays which are to hold fixed forms such as catalog cards, record cards of various kinds and articles of standard size.

4. *Design.*—This should be plain, dignified and beautiful, avoiding extremes and peculiarities of every kind. Combined with the artistic must be such practical considerations as convenience, comfort, use and cleanliness. This means the avoidance of superfluous or elaborate carving, turning and fluting, the absence of cracks and grooves where dust may lodge and sharp edges and corners that hurt or break and chip easily. It means a combination of simplicity, beauty and utility.

5. *Construction.*—Of approved style according to expert methods, producing

permanence and durability thru strength and firmness, providing in some cases for expansion in summer damp and contraction in dry heat of winter, adjustability in others, preventing loosening of joints, warping cracking and splitting.

6. *Finish.*—This may be varnish, wax, oil, fume, paint, enamel. Of these the first two are most used and the last two least except on metal. The expensiveness of a hard finish, the ease with which it is scratched and marred and the high cost of restoring it are bringing wax and oil into favor. None of them can be made proof against rough usage and improper care.

7. *Color Scheme.*—This is partly a matter of taste and partly a matter of scientific knowledge. It involves woodwork, furniture, floor, walls and ceilings. Of many possible combinations, no particular one is urged. A pleasing combination frequently seen is buff walls, cream ceiling, brown floor, light oak woodwork and furniture. Dark colors should be avoided. Lighter shades and neutral tints tend to better diffusion of light and greater cheerfulness and are easier to keep clean.

8. *Standard units.*—These are desirable in filing cabinets, shelving and the like. The adoption and duplication of a well established unit encourages systematic and uniform growth and expansion.

9. *Price.*—While this is important, it should not be the controlling factor. It is better to get only half enough equipment at first and have it right than to compromise on a cheaper but inferior article. "The best is the cheapest" is a good motto.

10. *Manufacturer.*—The maker should know his business. If he knows it thoroughly and is reliable, he will properly attend to most of the principles mentioned. It is with the inexperienced cabinetmaker, even if he is capable, that the greatest trouble comes.

The plan for furnishing a library can be best developed at the same time with the floor plan of the building. This calls for an enumeration and placement of the

more important pieces of furniture, which is called a lay-out. The next step is the preparation of specifications and drawings, which can be done best by those with adequate experience in equipping libraries. Occasionally, perhaps too often, this falls to the lot of the architect, resulting in architectural

harmony but disappointment with regard to those articles in which definite library standards have been established. The final step is to award the contract for its construction and installation direct to first class cabinet makers, and to such only, rather than to include it in the building contract.

Letters—Information and Suggestion

Ready for Use

The third volume of Portraits of the founders by Charles K. Bolton, librarian, Boston Athenaeum, is ready. The author has mounted on cards the entire set of portraits numbering about 130, illustrating every face as far as known of an immigrant to this country before 1701 with appropriate text under each picture.

This collection will be lent for two weeks to any library that cares to pay the trifling express charge.

THE BOSTON ATHENAEUM

May 5, 1926

An Appraisal of Libraries

Editor, LIBRARIES:

In the annual message of the President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs Anthony Wayne Cook, given in the opening session of the annual convention held in Washington on April 19, was the notable paragraph given below. The whole address will be found reprinted in *The Congressional Record*, April 19. Because of the influence of this organization on public opinion, I think it is rather significant that the public library should find a place in the annual address of the president.

The statement has been made recently that because of the flood of cheap literature which has inundated the land our young people's literary appetites have been so stultified that they are incapable of reading thru to its conclusion a really worthwhile book. Perhaps the remedy lies not alone in the judicious suppression of harm-

ful reading matter or in a censorship over the press, but rather in the erection and maintenance of more public libraries which shall make accessible and attractive to our young people that type of helpful, beneficial adventure in fiction, history, and biography which they demand from books just as they crave it from life. A library often is a place where the spirit finds rest and refuge from the weariness of the workaday world, but it is more than that if it is properly used. It may become a place of mental recreation, a healthful playground for the fancy, a sanctuary where the living may commune with the choicest thoughts of those whose memories will never die—a school, and one of the best ever devised by the ingenuity of mankind. Let us have more of the right kind of books in a greater number of libraries all over this United States, books in libraries where the librarians are imbued with the desire and the necessary feeling of responsibility to help make loyal, patriotic citizens out of the youth of today.

G. F. BOWERMAN

Librarian

Public library
Washington, D. C.

The Winnetka Booklist

Editor, LIBRARIES:

I am happy to discover from A. L. A. authority that my interpretation of Winnetka Booklist and its aim and purpose was correct. I have explained to my staff that it is a *diagnosis* and not a *prescription*. A survey is a chart or diagram of conditions as they are, and not a blue-print of what they should be. I am still hoping that librarians may be helped by the list to make the best use of the best material available, and that future writers and

editors of books for children may learn how to present in good literary form, the elements of adventure, the usual, or the familiar, that attract all children. Implore critics to read prefaces!

MRS J. A. THOMPSON

Chickasha, Okla.

The Carnegie Gifts

This gift opens up great possibilities for the future of library work in America, and entails a corresponding responsibility upon the recipient. I am sure that we may all assume that it will be used with wisdom, and with understanding of the needs of the library profession.

JOHN ASHURST

Free library of Philadelphia

Librarian

I nearly lost my breath when I first learned of the great gift to the A. L. A. Surely some of our dreams and visions can now be realized. It places a great responsibility on our association, but I know the A. L. A. will justify the trust which the Carnegie Corporation has shown.

GRATIA A. COUNTRYMAN

Minneapolis, Minn.

Librarian

The gift if judiciously applied is sure to make the work of the American Library Association increasingly valuable and will make possible the realization of projects of importance to the whole library world.

If consistent with the terms of the gift the use of part of the funds for library school scholarships to assist efficient and ambitious library workers would be of great benefit.

WEBSTER WHELOCK

St. Paul, Minn.

Librarian

The year 1876 mark a distinct library era. It saw the birth of A. L. A., *Library Journal*, Library Bureau and Decimal Classification; but chiefly of that new missionary spirit that has stamped American library work as something quite different from anything the world has seen before.

In my last interviews with Andrew Carnegie and since with some of his trustees I have urged them to raise their gifts to the second power by furnishing necessary funds for such field work as A. L. A. aspired to do. I long ago told Andrew Carnegie that with a central office, manned by the best ability in the library profession, he could stimulate a country-wide interest that would result in many gifts from individuals and votes of taxes by communities, at a cost no more than given to one single place for a Carnegie building; also that the ideal library school, something better than we have ever had before, would be training new missionaries who would spread modern library spirit wherever they went.

The recent gift of four million dollars for just exactly this work marks, a half-century later, another very distinct library era.

MELVIL DEWEY.

Lake Placid Club, N. Y.

Women Librarians Fifty Years Ago

Apropos to the approaching celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the American Library Association, I came across the enclosed reference in *Women of the Century* by Phebe A. Hanaford, published in 1877, relating to women librarians of 50 years ago. The thought struck me that you might be interested in same, and perhaps also some of the readers of your esteemed publication.

T. HARRISON CUMMINGS

Librarian

Fall River, Mass.

Having read with great interest the newspaper accounts of the librarians' conference in Philadelphia in October of 1876, the centennial year, the writer was pleased by the fact that some ladies were there, but regretted that no special mention was made of the capability of some women for that position, which requires a love of books, some scholarship, a desire for order and executive capacity, with no little patience and discernment of character. The Philadelphia paper, after speaking of the men librarians gathered in the conference, said:

There was also a fair representation of the lady librarians from different sections of the country present. The following registered their names: Miss S. Louisa Rich, Hasting library, Missouri; Miss Elizabeth E. Rule and Miss Louisa Matthews, Lynn, Mass.; Miss E. F. Whitney, Concord, Mass.; Miss Fanny J. McCulloch, of the Birchard library, Fremont, Ohio; and Mrs. Cornelia Olmsted, Wadsworth library, Geneseo, N. Y.

Mr John William Wallace, in his excellent address of welcome, thus referred to the librarian as he or she should ever be, and as some librarians (like John L. Sibley, and Frederic Vinton and others, who have helped the writer when in search of information) are:

Gentlemen, a good librarian has ever been a valuable minister to letters. He has always stood between the world of authors and the world of readers, introducing the habitants of one sphere to the habitants of the other; interpreting often obscurities where the fault is with authors, imparting

often intelligence where the fault is with readers. This, his ancient title, he still possesses. But in this day and for the future he is called to new offices and to higher distinctions. His profession belongs to the sciences. He requires some of the finest faculties of mind. He takes his rank with philosophers.

All this may be said of some women librarians; especially if they are, in some special sense beside, votaries of science, as was *Maria Mitchell*, the astronomer who was librarian of the Nantucket Athenaeum for 20 years. No one could be more faithful than she was. Her place has ever since been occupied by a woman, *Sarah J. Barnard*, who has served so acceptably as to fill the place for many years.

Mrs Parola Haskell was appointed state librarian in Tennessee in 1872. In the town of Waltham, Mass., *Miss Lorenza Haynes*, now a preacher, was for many years in charge of the town library, and performed her duties with fidelity and success. She was one of the most efficient librarians, and performed an incredible amount of work, for which the salary was hardly a fitting recompense. In New Haven, *Elizabeth C. Todd* has for years served faithfully as librarian of the Young Men's Institute, now located in the old State House.

In the town of Brewster, Mass., and in many other New England towns, women have served with entire success. *Miss Mattie H. Appleton* (now Mrs Brown) was an efficient librarian in Reading, Mass., for several years. Having prepared catalogues for three Sabbath schools and for several private libraries, the writer is ready to acknowledge effort required in the larger libraries of towns, and bespeaks for every librarian an adequate salary and sufficient help in the details of book-delivery. Libraries are great educators, and should be established in every town and city; and a fair share of them should be put into the hands of women librarians, to whom research is delightful, and with whom there is no such word as "fail."

[That last sentence is interesting in the light of today.—*Editor.*]

Notes from Paris library

It has been found that there are seven or eight thousand books, from the supply that was sent to Paris headquarters of the Library War service with the A. E. F., that are available for distribution to the libraries of Europe which have a need for them. These are duplicates of the books that are already on the library shelves and many of them had seen camp service before they were returned to Paris. There are standard works on American economics, history, agriculture and related subjects, fiction, poetry and literature in general.

The books will be taken out of their cases and checked over to be sure that there are no titles the library needs. After this, they will be arranged by subject and listed. These will be made into collections of 100 to 200 titles each and will be made ready for shipment to such places as may be selected. Selection of these places will be made with great care with the idea of the books being placed where they will be of greatest service.

There is already a demand from various places, where English is spoken or is a required subject, to which they may be sent. Requisitions have come from Spain, Italy and other countries, which will receive attention. It is possible that after investigation, consideration, and conferences, there will be a list of about 150 places where such libraries will be really useful. In order to do this, it will be necessary that a definite appropriation for the work be made and that the workers start as soon as possible.

An exhibition of current American books at the Paris library, which will be placed at the disposal of students and professors interested in the study of American literature, has the backing of the National Association of American book publishers. The leading publishers are taking part in providing the books for the collection in which it is hoped that eventually every American publisher will be represented.

Monthly—Except August
and September

Libraries

216 W. Monroe Street
Chicago, Illinois

Mary Eileen Ahern, Editor

Subscription - - - - -	\$3 a year	Five copies to one library - - -	\$12 a year
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By the rules of the banks of Chicago, an exchange charge of 10 cents is made on all out-of-town checks for \$10 and under. In remitting subscriptions, therefore, checks on New York or Chicago banks or postoffice money-orders should be sent.

When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent two weeks before the change is to take effect.

If a subscriber wishes his copy of the magazine discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

Copies failing to reach subscribers, through loss in the mails, will be duplicated without charge if request to do so is received within 30 days after publication. Later than that duplicate copies can be supplied only at market prices.

Contributions for current numbers of **LIBRARIES** should be in hand by the fifteenth of the month previous to the appearance of the magazine. Advertisements for which proof is not required can be accepted as late as the twenty-second of the previous month.

Spring Library Meetings

REPORTS of library meetings held out of season as it were, do not indicate that any loss of interest, effectiveness, or general library spirit were evident on account of the change. The different season, spring instead of fall, had given an added charm to the various localities where meetings were held. Attendance in several instances was larger than usual and the interest seemed to have been enlarged rather

than diminished by the novelty of a spring-time meeting. Reports show also a larger number of new speakers on the programs which latter veered away considerably from the trite subjects that sometimes show signs of wear from overuse. Altogether there is much to be said for a change of season for local meetings whatever may be the rule for the national gatherings.

Comments on A. L. A. Programs

DESPITE the request of President Belden that the number of individual meetings, sections, and other groups be limited, extensive plans by some are being made for meetings. This is to be regretted. More interesting people will be present at this meeting than has been the case for a good many years. The spirit of it ought to be free for association—real “association”—not a touch and go meeting, and surely no one at this late date will dispute the

fact that for those really seeking knowledge, personal conference with eminent specialists, noted personages, or even actual workers from the rank and file, will find more satisfaction in a few meetings freed from the formality of conventional proceedings than they will from being “read out loud to” for half an hour from a platform where only the unusual speaker can be heard. It is an indisputable fact.

Almost of the magnitude of a chain-

letter scheme is the hope that is going around that in choosing speakers for this meeting, improvement may be made in the sorts of voices, articulation, enunciation and even topics that have prevailed in the last few years. Acoustic properties of meeting places are always problematic. It has sometimes seemed that hired readers ought to be secured because those chosen to present their finely devised theories, couched in eloquent language, did not possess the requisite vocal skill to do it themselves. Such reading would make a better impression on everybody listening, than is the case nine times out of ten when one who is poorly equipped vocally attempts to speak to a large audience. Some attention

should be paid to the length of time which a speaker is allowed to consume. Hardly anyone, tho there are a few, is sufficiently interesting from all points for his audience to enjoy his performance if he *reads* for 50 minutes. He might speak an hour and hold his audience.

So to recapitulate—let one plead with the powers who govern, for fewer speeches, little "reading out loud," and much time for conference and discussion at the time which is set aside as an occasion for rejoicing that one is a librarian in good and sufficient standing in this ample field at the end of 50 years of earnest, effective, loyal service in the American Library Association.

The Long-Expected School for Advanced Librarianship

THE interest aroused by the generosity of the Carnegie Foundation toward library development last month receives today a new impetus by the announcement that the University of Chicago has been chosen for a gift for greater library study. (See p. 303)

The choice of the University of Chicago as the seat of the school for advanced librarianship, for research work in librarianship, could not be bettered. In every way, the situation is ideal. The collections of printed material, much of it unlisted, much uncataloged, the wide range of the university's scholarly interests in every department of knowledge, the absence of tradition in means and methods, and the new groups in research work that have been forming at the university are definite advantages. As to geographical loca-

tion, this is so obviously the best in the country that it need but be mentioned. The location of the A. L. A. headquarters in Chicago, brought here against combined opposition of eastern opinions, and the ready and generous response that has been made to every appeal to the community for library interests, give earnest of larger things in that direction for long years to come. The new school will find equal welcome.

The purposes of the university for larger and more adequately planned library buildings with increased library facilities and extension had already been seriously considered and partly formulated before any notice of the Carnegie gift had been received and whatever obstacles may be lurking in any plans that accompany such a magnificent gift, have already been

perceived even if but dimly and their opposition, if it comes, will not be considerable.

The gift is a great event in the tide of library affairs generally, an important epoch in the greater development of library science and philosophy and one which will rejoice every true libra-

rian. That Yale and Columbia and Michigan universities have reached a similar period of larger development in library ideals and material extent but adds to the importance of the great event that has joined the already illustrious history of opportunity in the University of Chicago.

New Library Impetus at Columbia University

THE announcement of the appointment of Dr C. C. Williamson as director of libraries at Columbia university, New York City, is in itself a matter of congratulation in the library field. Dr Williamson's comprehensive, sane ideas on library service will be given new opportunity and added force in his new position.

The further announcement of a library school of first rank at Columbia university is also reason for rejoicing. This school ought in many ways to be an experiment of more than usual interest. The atmosphere of Columbia university furnishes an environment for study that can hardly be claimed by any other library school now functioning. Fearless in analysis, it hews straight to the line. If its library school proceeds on similar lines, it will be a real inspiration to the craft.

Dr Williamson's experience places him in a position to seize and utilize the best traditions of the craft. He is an experimenter who is not afraid to leave the beaten track, and in a school noted for its independence of thot, with a growing demand for higher forms of library administration ready in the minds of persons in places of power and position, the situation is full of promise, and there will arise an eagerness to see the results of the new development.

Columbia university is to be congratulated on the new opportunity that is before it. Dr Williamson will undoubtedly be welcomed into the ranks of pathfinders in the new day that is enlarging before the eyes of the seeing multitude, for library service plays an increasingly important role in every part of the life of today.

The Gennadeion library (See P. L., 30:544) was dedicated in Athens, Greece, April 23. The exercises were academic in character and participated in by the president of Greece and many members of cabinet and other public officials. Dr Gennedius was present, and officials of the Carnegie Corporation, the rector and staff of the University of

Athens, and representatives of many leading educational institutions in the United States. The American school of classical studies at Athens, of which the library is a part, is the legally recognized American institution to which excavation permits are issued and which sponsors all American activities in Greece.

Death's Toll

Among the recent deaths in the world of books are several of interest to libraries. That of Joseph Pennell may be called a definitely severe loss to the work of illustration and graphic art. In the library notes in the *Gazette of Indiana*, Penn., appears the following:

With the passing of Joseph Pennell, the world of letters as well as the world of art loses an inspired hand. His *Life of Whistler* and his countless travel articles have assured him a place among writers. Many will remember the poster he made for a Liberty loan, depicting New York harbor and the Goddess of Liberty in ruins, destroyed by the enemy. It was said that the Government would not accept this poster as it was too vivid in subject and that Pennell, himself, paid for its reproduction and distribution.

"The reaper whose name is death" gathered an unusual number from the publishing world in the last month. Among these was W. C. Bobbs, president, Bobbs-Merrill Company at Indianapolis, a publisher of the new school, but he was more than that. He was a genial, pleasant man who believed in the power of books, and his acquaintance with many librarians of Indiana from his early youth created for him a respect and liking that lasted thruout his lifetime.

Another from that group was Henry Holt, president of the Henry Holt Company, New York City, publishers, a man who made a distinct contribution to what might be called the science of publishing. He was an author of distinction, a believer in the highest mission of books, and during his lifetime added much in the development of the new spirit that has prevailed in the American publishers association in the last quarter of a century.

Ogden T. McClurg, president of A. C. McClurg and Company, Chicago, son of General A. C. McClurg, founder of the firm which still bears his name, was a worthy successor of his father. He, too, passed away in the last month. Mr McClurg might be called a good citizen of Chicago, being very active

in associations, committees and other groups whose objects are to make Chicago a city with a soul, a finer place in which to live.

An old story interesting to librarians might be related now. When an A. L. A. committee was seeking thru Chicago association of commerce a headquarters home in Chicago, Mr Ogden McClurg made a generous offer of a whole floor in what is known as the McClurg building, free of rent for three years. But those in charge of the affairs of the A. L. A. at that time thot they saw in this offer an attempt to take financial advantage of the situation because, forsooth, the McClurg book store, founded by Mr McClurg's father and bequeathed many years before by the latter to the employees who had helped build up a business, with which Mr Ogden was in no wise connected, occupied quarters on the first floor of this building. Naturally Mr McClurg's sense of propriety was somewhat disturbed when he learned from the secretary of the association that a question of fitness was disturbing the latter and immediately the offer was withdrawn.

Chicago as a city has met a great loss in the passing of Mr McClurg.

Mr A. P. C. Griffin, first assistant librarian, Library of Congress, and for many years its chief bibliographer, died April 13, age 74 years, after a three days' illness which developed into pneumonia.

Mr Griffin had been connected with the Library of Congress since 1897 and had been chief assistant-librarian since 1908. He began his library work as a boy of 13 in the Boston public library. From 1895-1897, he did special bibliographic work for the Boston Athenaeum and the Lenox library of New York. He joined the staff of the Library of Congress in 1897. He was made chief bibliographer in 1900 and in 1908 was advanced to the chief assistant-librarianship as successor to Dr Spofford. As chief bibliographer of the Library of Congress, he edited over 50 bibliographic lists highly re-

garded as useful contributions to knowledge. In recognition of the valuable services of Mr Griffin, Dr Putnam, librarian of Congress, twice made exception in his case after he had reached the retirement age, saying:

In his accumulated knowledge, his range and his reference instinct, he has not his superior in any American library. He is, indeed, the foremost expert in that regard in any library in the United States.

His service could not be duplicated, and his loss to us would be irreparable.

There passed away at Los Angeles, Cal., on May 8 one in the front rank of library trustees of the country, Mr Frank H. Pettingell. He had been an active member of the trustees section of the A. L. A. for several years and remarkable progress in the interest and effectiveness of that group has been very apparent in that time, due almost entirely to his influence and leadership. He was well-liked by those with whom he came in contact and his going will be greatly regretted in A. L. A. circles.

The Library Board sent to the mayor of Los Angeles a special message concerning Mr Pettingell in which among other things was the following testimonial:

Mr. Pettingell was appointed to the Board of library commissioners in 1916 by Mayor Frederic T. Woodman, and has continued an uninterrupted term on the Board from that day, his recent re-appointment being for a period of five years.

Mr. Pettingell's position, as a business man for so many years, established him as one of the prominent, active figures in the business community of Los Angeles. His was a position of honor, influence and unquestioned integrity, such reputation being generally recognized and borne out in all of his private and public transactions.

In private life, Mr Pettingell was a man of exemplary character, consistent habits, actuated by moral motives and considerations of earnest citizenship.

Soon after his coming to Los Angeles, many years ago, he interested himself in public and civic affairs. A position on the Board of library commissioners was tendered him, and altho, at that time, he had no more than a general knowledge of library affairs, he took up the administration of the library with his associates on the board with a steady, conscientious purpose, and a determination to serve his community faithfully. His keen business judgment, practical common sense, desire for economy and personal interest in

the work of the library, made him a most valuable member of the board. He has always been extremely anxious that the work should be carried on thoroly and efficiently, and that in the construction program of the public library and its branches, there should be the strictest economy of expenditure, coupled with wise undertakings.

Perhaps, more than any other member of the board, he continuously visited the main office and branch offices of the library system, made personal inspections, and studied quite closely the problems which are ever present.

When it came to the construction of the new Central library building, from the inception of the undertaking, he has exhibited an earnest purpose to aid in the construction of a fine artistic building, from every standpoint of architectural beauty, which should be a monument in the community, and at the same time meet the needs of the library from a utilitarian and practical objective. He has made an impress of earnestness, strength of character, vigor and energy upon everyone connected with the library work. His death is a distinct loss to the board and to the community, and his place will be quite difficult to fill in the securing of someone who will undertake the same work with as energetic a purpose and as sincere an endeavor.

The members of the board feel their loss keenly. They wish to communicate this fact to you that it may become a matter of permanent record in the archives of the city. They offer this testimonial as a tribute to the worthy character of Mr Pettingell. A copy will be entered in the minutes of the Board of library commissioners as a memorial, and, likewise, a copy is to be transmitted to the widow, so that thereby may be shown a respect and esteem of us all for the departed member of our Board, and to convey to the public this expression of our bereavement and sympathy to the family and friends.

Orra E. Monnette
President
Francis J. Conaty
Commissioner
Katherine C. Smith
Commissioner
Francis M. Harmon-Zahn
Commissioner
Everett R. Perry
City librarian

Those in the membership of A. L. A. who knew Mr Pettingell, especially in the Trustees section, will assent to the beautiful sentiments of his home associates.

His attitude toward library work was expressed in Carlyle's words which he quoted last summer: Our grand business is not to *see* what lies dimly at a distance but to *do* what lies clearly at hand.

Remember the Library

The American Library Association has sent out a very attractive brochure under the caption Remember the Library. This is the result of the resolution adopted at the meeting last winter in Chicago after listening to the presentation by S. H. Ranck calling the attention of the American people to the larger service that might be rendered by many libraries if they were the recipients of endowments from persons interested in their communities. The circular issued is well printed on good paper and states among other things, the following:

... The American Library Association believes and declares that the community served is primarily and directly responsible for the financial support of the library, as it is for the support of its schools. We believe nevertheless that thru the provision of endowment or trust funds, supplementing those received from taxation, the work of libraries may be greatly extended, enriched, and improved. This is especially true of funds devoted to the literature of one subject or the work of a particular department of the library.

In many communities, the municipal public library has already been the recipient of a considerable number of endowment or trust funds for specific or general purposes. The Boston public library, for example, has nearly 50 such funds. In most communities, however, trust funds for libraries are almost unknown. It is this kind of public service that the American Library Association especially recommends to the consideration of persons of means. Funds given for such purposes not only continue indefinitely to provide for the enlargement of the educational opportunities of the people, but they may also serve as a splendid memorial for an individual or group, carrying a name identified with a service that continues thru the years.

These considerations apply not only to tax-supported libraries, but also to privately endowed libraries giving a service free to all and to libraries of colleges, universities, and other educational institutions.

The American Library Association recommends to library boards or others responsible for the administration of libraries that the possibilities and opportunities of library trust funds be called to the attention of their constituency. It also suggests that library boards see to it that proper legal authority is provided for the handling of such trust funds for the benefit of their particular library, if such authority does not

already exist. It may be necessary in some states that legislation be enacted to enable library boards or other municipal authorities to function as trustees for the management of such funds, so as to carry out the terms of a gift or bequest. The development of trust funds presents a vast field for constructive work on the part of library boards. The number, variety, and size of trust funds add enormously to the dignity and prestige of an institution, and especially to a tax-supported institution. It is most advisable, however, that gifts and bequests should be so made that changed conditions may be properly met in a legal way without destroying the usefulness and general purpose of the fund.

American Library Association

Notes and news

The A. L. A. is publishing a poster and four placards. These suggest the story of the A. L. A. and the library movement, and are for the use of local libraries in connection with their library exhibits during the fiftieth anniversary year.

The poster will be beautifully printed in four colors. The placards harmonize in style and have descriptive captions.

The A. L. A. will distribute the posters to institutional members of the association and to other libraries which have contributed to the anniversary fund. It will also attempt to provide one set of the poster and placards for any other library which requests it.

The Board on training for librarians will be glad to receive comments on the following points from anyone interested:

1. Is there a need for regional training classes (i. e., classes which prepare for a locality not limited to one town or city)? a) in general? b) in your section of the country?
2. How is the need evidenced?
3. What would be the advantages to the profession of establishing regional training classes in the sections you mention?
4. In what respects would the regional training class differ from the one-year library school?
5. What administrative problems must be considered?
6. What teaching problems must be considered?

7. Should the minimum standards for library training classes apply to regional training classes or should the latter have higher standards? Please give your reasons.

The A. L. A. has issued a list of titles of books recommended in The poetry of our times, pamphlet No. 19 of the series *Reading with a purpose*, which will appear June 1.

- Eastman, Max. The enjoyment of poetry. Scribner.
 Monroe, Harriet and Henderson, Alice Corbin, Eds. The new poetry. Macmillan.
 Rittenhouse, Jessie B., Ed. The little book of modern verse. Houghton.
 Rittenhouse, Jessie B., Ed. The second book of modern verse. Houghton.
 Wilkinson, Marguerite. Contemporary poetry. Macmillan.
 Wilkinson, Marguerite. New voices. Macmillan.
 Untermeyer, Louis. Modern American and British poetry. Harcourt.

The booklets in the *Reading with a Purpose* series issued or contemplated by A. L. A. are as follows:

Already published

- 1) Biology. Vernon Kellogg
- 2) English literature. W. N. C. Carlton
- 3) Ten pivotal figures of history. Ambrose W. Vernon
- 4) Some great American books. Dallas Lore Sharp
- 6) Frontiers of knowledge. Jesse Lee Bennett
- 7) Ears to hear: a guide for music lovers. Daniel Gregory Mason
- 8) Sociology and social problems. Howard W. Odum
- 10) Conflicts in American public opinion. William Allen White and Walter E. Myer
- 11) Psychology and its use. Everett Dean Martin
- 12) Philosophy. Alexander Meiklejohn
- 13) Our children. M. V. O'Shea
- 14) Religion in everyday life. Wilfred T. Grenfell
- 15) The life of Christ. Rufus M. Jones

Others in preparation

- 5) Economics. Leon C. Marshall
- 9) The physical sciences. E. E. Slosson
- 16) Mental hygiene. Frankwood E. Williams.
- 17) Appreciation of sculpture. Lorado Taft
- 18) Contemporary European history. Herbert Adams Gibbons

Dr Frederic Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation, defined "adult education" recently in the *Yale Review* as "the process of learning on the

initiative of the individual, seriously and consecutively undertaken as a supplement to some primary education."

"What we most lack, nationally, is the habit and generally the opportunity of consecutive study, in some subject for its own sake, not to fill the pay envelope either directly or indirectly, but to develop in the student what experience has proved to be one of the most durable satisfactions of human life."

Appointments to A. L. A. Committees, 1926

Architectural contest—Chalmers Hadley, chairman; Joseph L. Wheeler, W. F. Yust.

Book production—Frank K. Walter, chairman; Lydia M. Barrette, Ruth S. Granniss, Anne Carroll Moore, Alice S. Tyler, Hillier C. Wellman.

Classification of library personnel—Frederick C. Hicks, E. C. Richardson.

Committee to cooperate with national congress of parents and teachers—Annabel Porter, chairman; Gratia A. Countryman, Clara W. Herbert, Mildred H. Pope, Mary S. Wilkinson.

Membership committee—Edna G. Moore, member for New York State; Kate M. Firmin, member for Washington; Margaret S. Green, member for Queensboro, L. I.; Honorable Levi H. Greenwood, member for Boston.

Committee to cooperate with committee appointed by National council of learned societies in plans for publication of Union list of Government serials—J. T. Gerould, chairman; H. M. Lydenberg, H. H. B. Meyer.

Committee on ethics of librarianship—Chalmers Hadley, chairman; Josephine Rathbone, Bessie Sargeant Smith, George B. Utley, P. L. Windsor.

A. L. A. program

The program is not complete but some numbers are in prospect.

Governor Harry A. Moore of New Jersey will welcome the American and foreign delegates to the fiftieth anniversary conference on the evening of October 4. Dr Henry Guppy, president of the British library association, will give an address at the session on Tuesday evening which is to be devoted to library affairs of international interest. Dr Melvil Dewey and Mr Bowker will give commemorative addresses at the anniversary session which is to be held Wednesday morning at Drexel Institute, Philadelphia. In the afternoon, a reception at the Historical Society library in Philadelphia will prevail. A meeting devoted

to international library affairs is scheduled for Thursday evening. On Friday morning, the presidents of the affiliated associations will occupy the program. A trip to Princeton university is scheduled for some time during the week.

Many small hotels, boarding and rooming houses have been listed for those who prefer such accommodation to that offered by the larger hotels. The prices on the American plan range from \$6 up and for the European plan, \$3 and up.

There will be a periodical round-table held October 7 at Atlantic City. Those expecting to attend are asked to inform I. Charlotte Campbell, Periodical division, Public library, St. Paul, Minn., in order that satisfactory arrangements may be made for time and space.

Sarah C. N. Bogle sailed from New York, May 5, on the Aquitania. She will spend several weeks at the Paris library school.

The pledges and money received for the A. L. A. semi-centennial meeting is now (June 1) about \$32,000.

The American Library Association desires the best and fullest publicity in magazines and newspapers in all parts of the United States and Canada. It wants people to know and be proud of the progress that has been made in these 50 years. It would like also to have the public know the financial needs of libraries, both for book expenditures and increases in salaries.

Some interesting experience with readers or in developing some particularly effective service would be of general interest. Personal experiences of an unusual nature, in out of the way places, are particularly valuable because they deal with the new or strange. Any work which has to do with people has human interest.

Writers are also needed to prepare stories of the conference or of the library exhibits at Philadelphia for their home newspapers or for special magazines. Anyone who would like to write for either of the purposes mentioned, please

address the American Library Association, 86 East Randolph Street, Chicago.

American Library Institute

The American Library Institute will meet at Lake Placid club, New York, on June 25 and 26, at the time of the annual conference of the New York State library association.

It is hoped to present the following program tho not all the speakers have consented.

Program

Public session—Friday, June 25, 8 p. m.

President's Address: Wanted, a Napoleon
Arthur E. Bostwick
Recent changes affecting library administration John C. Dana
Co-operation among libraries, on the basis of subjects R. H. Johnston
The library as a promoter of scholarship Victor H. Faltsits
The decipherment of papyri H. B. Van Hoesen

Closed session—Saturday, June 26, 2 p. m.

The Future of the Institute
Disintegration or decapitation? Mary Eileen Ahern
Affiliation with the A. L. A.? Ernest C. Richardson
Shall we carry on? General discussion
H. B. Van Hoesen,
Secretary

A. L. A. Exhibit at Philadelphia

The lecture room of the Passyunk branch of the Philadelphia Free library is a busy scene. This large room has been given up to the American Library Association for the months of May and June, thru the courtesy of Librarian Ashhurst and Mr Price, of the Philadelphia system and Miss Dorothy Brown, the branch librarian. Clarence W. Sumner, librarian of Sioux City, is in charge of the preparation of the exhibit. He reports (May 20) that a large variety of highly interesting material has already arrived, and packages are arriving daily. The final arrangement of the nearly 200 display panels, which will comprise the main exhibit, will be made on June 10, after which it will not be possible to use any later material that may arrive.

The plans for the Philadelphia exhibit have been developed under se-

rious handicaps, as all acquainted with the general history of the exposition will understand. It was not until March 20 that the final decision was made to proceed with the Education building. (An interesting article on the general plans of the Palace of Education may be found in *School and Society* of May 15) When, late in March, the A. L. A. exhibit sub-committee received the final blue print, they found that their space had been considerably cut and re-located, necessitating change in the details of the exhibit. Special letters of invitation and detailed instruction were immediately mailed to nearly 1000 librarians of all types, large and small, public, college, reference, library schools, school libraries, etc. The exhibit committee has been greatly aided by a score of special advisors, who have suggested and in some cases actually planned the exhibits on their respective subjects. Some of these advisors have also helped in securing special items from libraries which they knew had the interesting material.

The change in the building plan was especially serious in its effect upon the large electric map, showing on one side the California state and county service, and on the other side the service of a great city library system. These structural problems had not been entirely solved up to May 20. At that time, the floor and roof of only about one-third of the Palace of Education had been completed.

The type of material coming in is, according to Mr Sumner, of unusual quality. Many libraries have gone to considerable labor in preparing special diagrams and displays on such subjects as library organization and finances, types of service, etc., so that the exhibit will contain many items which are entirely new to librarians as well as to the public. Los Angeles is preparing a special model of its new central building, and there will be on display plans and photographs of a number of new buildings, large and small. Other subjects on which there is a pro-

fusion of material are: Children's work, school libraries, publicity, branch work, county library service, hospital, etc.

The selection of the model book collections is practically complete. Work on the children's collection of 500 volumes has been in the hands of Miss Nina Brotherton, aided by a number of children's book specialists. Miss Isadore Mudge of Columbia, is revising her list of 100 best reference books and Miss Margery Quigley, with the co-operation of Miss Isabel Cooper, has finished the selection of the 2000 adult books. All of the titles in these three selections are taken from the forthcoming A. L. A. Catalog of 1926, and it is hoped to have all of the books on display at the exhibit.

The First Professor of Books

Dr Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins college, Winter Park, Florida has announced the establishment of a professorship of books.

This new chair is based on a suggestion made 50 years ago by Ralph Waldo Emerson. It has remained, however, for Rollins college under the new leadership of Dr Holt to be the first to recognize in this way the need for directed recreational reading and the forming of reading habits while in college.

The class work will be largely free discussion by the students themselves under the guidance of the professor of books. There will be lecture courses also, on the history of books and book making.

The new chair at Rollins will be occupied by Edwin Osgood Grover who has been active for 25 years in book publishing and has contributed not a little to raising the artistic and typographical standards of book making.

Mr. Grover is also known as author and editor of many books, and as a collector of beautiful books and first editions. He enters upon his work as professor of books at Rollins college at the beginning of the college year next September.

Southeastern Library Association

A call for a meeting of the Southeastern library association to be held on Signal Mountain, April 22-24, was responded to by more than 200 persons interested in the development of library service.

The president of the association was Dr Louis R. Wilson, librarian of the University of North Carolina. The secretary was Miss Nora Crimmins, librarian of the Chattanooga public library, who was in a way hostess for the occasion. Signal Mountain is a beautiful resort which lent itself very well to the service and convenience of the various groups there assembled. The presence of the president, vice-president and secretaries of the American Library Association lent a national tinge to the company. As a matter of fact, the presentations of the speakers almost thruout, regardless of the titles, related to the general situation, outlook and promise of the whole library field.

The first meeting was held Thursday morning when Mr Spencer McCallie, headmaster of the McCallie school, Chattanooga, on the subject of The status of libraries in southern high schools, spoke on the place of the library in the scheme of education on such a plane as might be applied to any school north or south, illustrated by the wit and wisdom which Mr McCallie, with an alert mind, a long experience and a keen sense of humor, has gathered. Another address, Essentials in development of an effective high-school library system from a librarian's point of view, was presented by Charles E. Stone of the George Peabody college for teachers at Nashville, Tenn. Mr Stone stressed the value of a knowledge of and a love for books as elements to be provided for in any high school and showed how this could best be done by a well selected library in the hands of competent librarians devoted to the purpose of creating a love of literature in the minds of students.

The afternoon session was taken up by the Board of education for librarians of the A. L. A. The ground covered on the objectives in the mind of the board

was presented by the chairman, Adam Strohm. The high point in the addresses was reached by the chief librarian, Public library, Toronto, Mr George H. Locke, in his inspiring address on the meaning of librarianship (see p. 263). The fact



Nora Crimmins, librarian of Chattanooga

having leaked out that Mr Locke is proposed for president for 1927 inspired his listeners, particularly those who have not yet "attained," with a high expectation of good things to come when the A. L. A. shall journey to the Northland again in 1927.

Discussion of library work in general for all sorts and conditions of library service closed the meeting.

One of the features of the evening meeting was the address of Mr Richard Hardy, mayor of Chattanooga, who has proved himself in word and deed a believer and a supporter of library service. As mayor of Chattanooga, he has been specially interested in its library and in

many different ways worked for extension and betterment of its service. His address was full of his belief in libraries of which he sees the value as a democratic factor in the development of young men and women. The evening meeting closed with the address of Dr Louis R. Wilson, president of the association, who chose for his topic The library in the advancing South. [This paper will appear later]

The Friday morning session was taken up by a full report of the A. L. A. commission on adult education. The speaker, Judson T. Jennings, in his hour's address, stressed the following points:

Findings for existing library facilities and use

6,516 public libraries in United States and Canada

63,244,970 people in their service areas

\$36,614,483 expended for public libraries in a year, 32 cents per capita

67,919,081 v. in public libraries, 6 per capita

234,492,759 v. issued from them in a year, 2+ per capita

215 counties out of 3,065 are spending public funds for public library service

56 public libraries in the South serve 1,077,251 negroes

38 state library commissions or other state library extension agencies in operation, 3 more authorized

2 provinces of Canada have regular state library extension agencies, 4 more have provincial book service from some agency (out of 9)

598,925 individual v. issued in a year by state agencies, by direct mail service or book automobile

31,174 collections or traveling libraries sent out

34 states have university extension service

Without public library service

51,254,133 people in United States and Canada, 45% of the total population, without access to public libraries

47,655,688 live in the open country or in places of less than 2,500 population

83% of the rural folk of United States without public library service

1,160 counties without any public libraries in their boundaries

652 places of 2,500-10,000 population without public libraries

60 places of 10,000-100,000 population without

7,718,300 Southern negroes without library facilities

7 states and 7 Canadian provinces without organized state library extension work

Mr H. H. B. Meyer of the Library of Congress made a presentation of an appeal for more help in the work of transcribing books for the blind in the new Braille, which has been undertaken by the American Red Cross, but which depends for support in a large measure on voluntary service and contributions for its undertaking. Librarians themselves and especially friends of librarians who may have both time and means to devote to the work are earnestly requested to enlist in this service. There is need for greater resources, especially for providing for the war veterans who have lost their sight and who are obliged to begin again the work of their education.

Lack of time prevented the discussion of several other topics of interest on the program: Helping readers to educate themselves, Reaching older boys and girls out of school, and The need for better bookstores.

The college librarians of the Southeastern library association have always been an earnest active group. The chairman this year was Duncan Burnet, librarian of the University of Georgia, and the subjects discussed were practical and helpful. Comparative study of Southern college library budgets, book resources and staffs, National standards, and Creative librarianship on a college campus brought out intelligent opinions and proved of general interest. Committee reports as well as committees for further activity in the matter of formulating objectives for Southern college libraries were hopeful signs of progress.

The Public libraries group under the direction of Jesse Cunningham of Memphis was full of enthusiasm. Sitting on the lawn under the budding trees, fanned by the soft afternoon breezes, Comparative study of Southern public library budgets, book resources and staffs, and national standards, led by Miss Tommie Dora Barker, director, Carnegie library, Atlanta, excited much interest. The enlistment of the interest and coöperation of business men and civic organizations in library development was given by

Thomas P. Ayer, librarian, Public library, Richmond, out of his experience in the last two years.

High-school and children's libraries, under the direction of Mrs C. L. Davidson, discussed Budgets and book resources and Instruction in the use of Public library materials and credit therefor. There was little of speculative philosophy for the talk came from personal experience and well-digested opinions founded on experience. Miss Cox of Atlanta, Miss Matthews of Knoxville, and Superintendent Latham of Winston-Salem, N. C. led the discussions.

The catalog group in a long piazza session discussed many angles of questions which were of special interest to them and from the faithfulness with which they stayed on the job, one may judge that the results will be quite worthwhile.

The book dinner was, as usual, one of the high points of enjoyment. Under the witty and thot-provoking stimulus of Miss Mary U. Rothrock, librarian, Lawson McGhee library, Knoxville, a high point of excellence was reached. Mr C. B. Shaw of North Carolina college for women gave a very interesting review of recent writings relating to Pennell and H. L. Mencken under the telling title, Two crabbed gentlemen. Wit and wisdom, mirth and thot followed Mr Shaw's unusual, highly delightful manner of presentation. "Porgy" was sympathetically and cleverly presented by Mrs Thompson and Barren ground, by Glasgow and Teeftallow by Stribling were similarly presented by Miss Mays. The guest of honor of the evening was Mr Charles F. D. Belden, president of the American Library Association, who made an inspiring address calculated to raise enthusiasm for and satisfaction in being a member of the national library organization. In response to an invitation to speak, Mr Locke of Toronto was wise and witty by turns, enlarging his growing circle of admirers in the second ranks and beyond.

The last session of the conference on Saturday morning was given up to a round table on library extension. The

findings and tentative program of the A. L. A. were presented by the chairman of the group, Mr C. B. Lester of Wisconsin. Miss Julia Merrill, secretary of the committee, gave an interesting presentation. Some of the high points in her report are as follows:

Existing library facilities and use in South-eastern states

20,773,344 total population of 10 states
531 public libraries with 5,604,483 people in their service areas
\$1,415,440 spent for public libraries in a year, .07 per capita
3,030,467 v. in public libraries, .15 per capita
8,944,497 circulation in a year, .43 per capita
34 out of 889 counties spend at least a small amount of county funds for public library service. 2 states have no county library law
49 public libraries serve 699,409 negroes
6 state library extension agencies in operation, 2 authorized by law but not yet operating, 2 without even a law
All states have university extension service

Without public library service

15,168,861 people, 73% of the population, without public libraries in their communities
14,495,975 live in the open country or places of less than 2,500 population
501 counties without any public libraries in their boundaries
147 places of 2,500-10,000 population without public libraries
5 places of 10,000-20,000 population without public libraries
5,764,463 negroes without public library facilities

Saturday morning's program was probably the most interesting and helpful of the general sessions to the rank and file of southern librarians.

Miss Culver, secretary of the Louisiana library commission, gave an interesting account of the progress of the Louisiana experiment, showing a hopeful state of development in the definite interest that is being aroused among the people in that state in regard to library service. One of the most thot-provoking and valuable addresses for its content in a general way was presented by Miss Charlotte Templeton of Greenville, S. C. Miss Templeton's address was confined to the conditions in the South, economical and educational, especially their relation to each other and the causes for present

conditions. She stressed the county as the unit for providing library service in a locality so sparsely settled and just beginning to recover from the economical depressions under which it has labored for so many years. [This paper will appear in full later] North Carolina presented the work it had done where the state is as a unit for library extension thru the library commission, and the work thru the county was presented by Miss Anne Pierce of Charlotte.

Miss Potts of Birmingham, Ala., described the work which the library of Birmingham is doing for Jefferson county of which it is the center. Her account was particularly interesting.

Mr Davis of Mississippi discussed the Division of library service thru the A. and M. college. The question of negro library service was discussed by Miss Barker of Atlanta and this closed the program of the formal meeting.

The following officers were elected: President, Tommie Dora Barker, Atlanta; vice-president, Whitman Davis, A. & M. college, Mississippi; secretary-treasurer, Ella Thornton, Carnegie library, Atlanta.

A committee, previously appointed, offered a list of objectives which are to be earnestly considered with the idea of attainment. The objectives adopted are as follows:

- 1) Provide adequate public library service for every person in the southeastern states.

- 2) A strong state library extension agency in each state to lead in the library development of this state, as well as to give supplementary book service and direct service until public library service is developed.

- 3) To spread over the counties or other large units public libraries until all of the people are served.

- 4) Strong public libraries built on public opinion. Educate public as to their value and to standards of service.

A large group remained over for the dedication of the library in the community center established by Mr Hardy at Richard City a town 30 miles away where he has large business interests.

On Monday morning, the visitors, in autos provided by Mayor Hardy drove to Richard City. The trip over a ridge of the Cumberland mountains was full of beauty and pleasure. After a stop at the building thru which the visitors were shown by the teachers and fine young boys standing on guard thruout the building, a delectable luncheon of the real southern type was served at the inn.

The Dixie Portland Memorial, as the building is to be called, contains something more than a dozen class rooms for pupils above third grade and below the high school. Special rooms for music, graphic art, nature study, and splendidly equipped technical training quarters, in addition to the school rooms, are beautifully arranged and furnished with the last word in equipment. The library, occupying the center front part of the building, filled the hearts of all librarians with joy with its soft colors on walls and ceilings, 500 choice books in new covers, flowers and objects of art making a picture long to be remembered. A magnificent auditorium which could not be matched in many large cities in the country and a gymnasium that was the envy of everyone not connected with the place, were the high points of special interest to the visitors.

Mayor Hardy presided at the afternoon meeting. The auditorium was filled with residents of the place to whom the building will be the center of inspiration and profit for many a long year to come. Old men and maidens, young men and children, and all sorts of people in between filled the large auditorium where after some delightful music, there was an address by Mayor Hardy and greetings by Mr Belden for the A. L. A. A splendid address was given by Mr W. W. Bishop, librarian, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. There was a personal touch added by the fact that Coach Yost, who had gone to school with Mayor Hardy years ago, sent a message to Mr. Hardy calling him "a regular fellow." Mr Bishop's address, My book friends, was a running, personal commentary on the characters in the book world whom he chose for his associates, some for one

thing, some for another. The address was inspiring, illuminating, and pleasurable, and many honest expressions of enjoyment and appreciation were heard on every side, from the little boy of nine who said, "I didn't know books were like that," with emphasis placed on *that*, to the most seasoned librarian in the company who gave full assent to the expression "That was great."

Notes

It was a great pleasure to many of the visitors to meet again the former director of the Atlanta library school, Julia Rankin, now Mrs Frank Foster of Chattanooga. The years have left slight if any marks of their toll, and her cordial gracious personality was more in evidence, if possible, than in her library days.

The lack of terminal facilities in some of the A. L. A. speakers left much to be desired. For some, it was their first appearance before a southern audience and perhaps a fear of not facing the same company again induced them to tell all they knew so that their absence at another time would not be so keenly felt.

The business quarters of the Signal Mountain inn had suffered from fire since the last gathering. The office quarters and the lounge were changed considerably in consequence. While larger in extent, the "hominess" of the entrance was somewhat reduced and the absence of the big fireplace was much regretted. A change of management, in process at the time of the conference, gave to some, disappointment in remembering their former pleasure in what was a most delightful hostelry.

The elevators of the hotel were manned by young, inexperienced colored girls. To them, the librarians were a constant source of interest. In one case, bewilderment fell on the 16-year old colored girl when she was asked in accents of the far north, "Can you tell me where the board of education for librarianship of the American Library Association is convening?"

The unremitting courtesy and unflagging hospitality of the local hosts

were a source of wonderment to those who had not experienced them. Every day autos and their kind owners called and many a pleasant ride was enjoyed by the visitors. To those who had adventured in that region before, the expression of one of the officials of the A. L. A., indicating the impression on the part of the speaker that much of the effort was put forward because of the presence of the distinguished officials, led to a smile of remembrance of other times when the pleasure and courtesy offered were no less in evidence tho the A. L. A. members as such were absent.

The collection of pictures in the Dixie Portland Memorial at Richard City can hardly be exceeded in value and excellence by any other institution of the kind in the country. Keen appreciation and much expenditure have furnished a most unusual display of the best that has been produced in art.

The social features were beautifully planned. Every day and evening, a number of charming citizens—men and women—called at Signal Mountain inn where southern friendliness gave much pleasure to everyone. Flowers were furnished every day, not only for the meeting places but as gifts for one and another of the visitors. A delightful ride around Lookout Mountain and its charming vistas closed with a tea in the beautiful home of Mrs Carl White, in "The Cragg." A beautiful organ recital was tendered by Chattanooga where the guests heard Edwin H. Lemare, the distinguished organist, at the wonderful organ in the municipal auditorium. On Sunday afternoon, Mrs Frank Foster, formerly Miss Julia Rankin, librarian of Atlanta, opened her charming apartment where delightful refreshments and a pleasant hour enabled the company of visitors to avail themselves of her hospitality for a pleasant social conference.

Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis and other Tennessee city libraries showed very commendable development and progress both in plans and personnel. The state as a library factor was not in the same line with them.

May Day at Wisconsin School

The library school of the University of Wisconsin celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its founding, April 30-May 1. The festivities began on Friday evening when Professor J. T. Frederick of the English department of the University of Iowa gave a lecture on The Middle West in literature. Dr Schafer of the State Historical society in introducing the speaker, pointed out that the 20 years of library service in Wisconsin dealt with the period of greatest activity of literature in the Middle West.

Prof Frederick followed his quotation from John Macy's introduction to American literature, written in 1912, by saying that the Middle West has since been awakening to a sense of its own background and the richness of its own materials for literary expression. His discussion of Willa Cather as an example of what he meant was most interesting. He called attention to the development in her manner of writing between her first book, *Alexander's bridge* and the rest that followed. My Antonia was declared the high point in Middle Western literature so far. He emphasized the fact that literature in the Middle West is still in its early beginnings. Prof Frederick paid his respects especially to Sinclair Lewis whom he reproved for a limited understanding of the souls and outlook of the people of the small towns in the Middle West. Zona Gale met his approval. As an author of books, the speaker paid a tribute to the work of libraries. A critic, he said, may make a man's temporary reputation; the book-sellers may make his fortune; but it is the librarian who fixes his permanent place in the hearts of readers.

The lecture was most entertaining and was enjoyed by the audience that filled the auditorium. The audience was made up of alumni (there were over 50 among the 300 listeners), library and literary folk of Madison and its environments and a goodly company of those interested in the subject, all forming a delighted audience. Prof Frederick himself came in for some little reproof inasmuch as no state east of the Missis-

sippi, except Wisconsin, was included in his Middle West. Representatives from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan seemed to think they should have been included "among others," at least.

Saturday morning, real May day, witnessed the gathering of one hundred alumni, friends and guests at a breakfast table whereon was served a delicious and substantial meal which lasted from 9 until 12. Not all the time was taken up by the food. Toasts were offered by members of various classes and responses were made by Miss Zona Gale, Mrs Glenn Frank, President-Emeritus Birge, Dr. Schafer, Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, Prof. Frederick and Prof. Dittmer.

Miss Hannum opened the festivities with a very happy description of her imaginary May basket with its rosemary for remembrance, pansies for thought and all the other flowers that speak a special language. Appropriate singing was furnished by the members of the class of '26. The members of the alumni were most happy in their references to the things that had gone and the things of the present. Miss Reynolds, '07, Mrs Jessie Luther, '13, Mr Flack, '21 and Prof Dittmer, alumnus by adoption as husband of Miss Farnham, '09, were among the speakers.

Two library plays were presented—one a mock wedding between Miss Ima Shelflist and Mr Reggie Stration, in which L. C. Card was minister, Lotta Redtape, the flower girl, and C. R. Shelflist, the father. The other was a pageant, The passing of the fashions, showing the styles of dress worn by the students in the several periods from 1900 to the present time. This last was most amusing and illuminating. More than one was heard to remark that the burden of too much was worse than the situation of not enough.

A full report with details will appear in the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*. There was distributed a new directory of graduates for the 20 classes, 1907-1926, full of personal interest. The occasion was delightful and the spirit of comradeship and good will in the alumni was admirable.

A Beautiful New Library Building

Longview, Washington

The most beautiful public library building in the Pacific Northwest, with furnishings to correspond, and with a carefully planned service to meet the needs of the community, was dedicated at Longview, Wash., April 28. It is the personal gift of R. A. Long to the city he founded on the site of historic old Monticello.

Of Georgian architecture in red brick and white terra cotta, and standing among stately old maples in a lawn bordered by shrubbery, Longview's new library building lures, and pleases the eye from afar. The interior is ivory enamel, with walnut doors, and the furniture, especially made at a cost of \$11,500, is of American black walnut, while the lighting fixtures are of bronze. As there are many skilled workers in the city, special attention has been devoted to selection of a technical reference library. Arrangements have been made whereby residents of the district outside the city may have the privileges for a nominal fee.

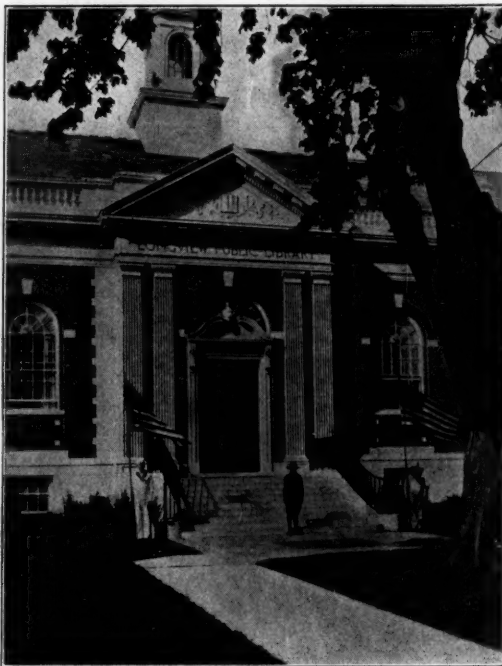
To make the building a center of general culture and learning, there has been provided a special room for women's clubs, headquarters for the Cowlitz County Historical and Pioneers' association, a museum, and a general assem-

bly room for public gatherings. An electric kitchen is another feature that will please the women. Special provision, also, has been made for the children.

Entrance to the library is by broad granite steps, with ornamental iron railings and white marble landing, thru the huge cast bronze doors. The entrance hall and vestibule have floors and base of Italian taverin, the steps leading to the foyer are also of taverin with iron balustrades topped by American walnut hand rails.

As the visitor ascends the stair leading to the main

floor, the eye is met with the soft ivory tints of the foyer, the principal object being the semi-octagonal charging desk with its beautiful panels. Stepping to the floor level, the whole effect is changed, as the dark shade of the walnut-topped charging desk and other furniture blends into an harmonious ensemble. The spacious foyer, all in soft ivory tints, is surrounded by beautiful columns with Corinthian caps and skillfully overglazed to accentuate the



Entrance to the library on dedication day

modeling in the center of the vaulted ceiling is a massive bronze chandelier shedding its soft glow from candle-like fixtures. Back of the charging desk is the open stack room, the metal stacks being grained to harmonize with the walnut.

The children's room is one of interest. It is provided with half a dozen low, walnut tables, with diminutive Windsor

chairs. Every kind of book is there, from those for little tots to reference books for high-school pupils. Drapes of soft shade are at the windows. There is a fireplace and an alcove.

Off the children's room is the librarian's office, and adjoining that is the work room.

At the opposite end of the foyer is the main reading room. The reading tables have massive hand-carved and paneled pedestals and the tops have molded edges. Beautifully matched designs in wood are secured in these tops by skilled workmanship.

At one side is a fireplace in Italian travertin.

In the reference room, the book cases are built around the walls. Beautiful long tables with Windsor chairs of American walnut are most inviting.

On either side of the entrance stairway is a smaller stair of the travertin, leading to the ground floor. Here to the west of the hallway is the auditorium to seat 350 persons. Adjoining it, is a large committee room to accommodate 20 to 30 persons comfortably. At the east end of the hall is the room used for the women's clubs, with travertin marble fireplace and luxurious furnishings. The electric kitchen adjoins this.

There is a modern steam heating plant and a water system.

The building is topped by a copper cupola, painted white except the peak

which is in natural color. At either end is a chimney decorated with terra cotta. The roof is patented material covered with variegated slate. The building is class A construction thruout. The inside doors and hardwood trim are of American walnut, and the floors are rubber tile except in the utility departments. The metal stacks have a capacity of 20,000 volumes.

The institution is completely equipped with Library Bureau furniture, installed by McKee & Wentworth, Pacific Coast distributors for these pioneer builders of

fine library equipment. All of the furniture was especially constructed of American black walnut with durable hand-rubbed oil finish, giving a beautiful, rich luster.

The librarian's office and the work room are completely furnished in quarter-sawn white oak with a rich, walnut-toned finish with the latest devices for convenience. An electrically operated book lift connects the work room with the stock room below.

The charging desk of built-up construction,

with ivory enameled sides, walnut top and black marble base, is the *piece de resistance* of the foyer. Ten weeks were required to build the furniture, which is the last word in beauty and design.

The building, in its beautiful color scheme with its Georgian architecture, was designed by Arch N. Torbitt, architect of Longview, with Henry



Reference room from the foyer

Hoit, of Kansas City, as consulting architect, and Mr Purd B. Wright. The library is maintained by the city of Longview thru a board consisting of: J. M. McClelland, chairman; Mrs J. S. McKee, Mrs R. F. Morse, Charles F. Nutter and Leo B. Baisden.

The library staff consists of Miss

tion was prepared asking Congress to create the territory of Washington. Longview was founded five years ago when the Long-Bell Lumber Company decided to locate there the largest lumber manufacturing plants in the world. The move was made that a gigantic organization might have a field for its op-



The juvenile department

Helen Johns, librarian, a graduate of the University of Oregon and of Pratt Institute library school, assisted by Miss Ethel Miller, a graduate of the University of Washington and of the University of Washington library school, and Miss Lucile Pomeroy of the University of Nebraska and the University of Oregon. All are trained librarians.

Monticello, the village which once stood on the present site of Longview, was noted as the place where, in 1852, a convention was held and at which a peti-

erations and thousands of men remain in their chosen field of employment. The library is part of Mr Long's program personally to expend one million dollars over a period of years for the aesthetic side of life in Longview, and is the latest of a long list of public benefactions of this distinguished resident of Kansas City.

Longview stands as the latest effort in city planning, and the library was included in the original scheme.

Library Meetings

Boston—The Special libraries association of Boston met in the armory at the Charleston Navy Yard, Monday night, April 26 and was addressed by Rear Admiral Elliot Snow, U. S. N., and Dr Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis public library. The visitors were permitted to inspect the U. S. S. Constitution before the meeting.

Admiral Snow spoke of the wonderful navy library in Washington. The state, war and navy building, which housed the first navy library, was constructed at a cost of \$2,000,000 covering a period of 17 years. Prof James Russell Soley of Massachusetts in 1882 was given the task of collecting the books which formed the nucleus of the present library. He established also the system of cataloging and classification.

In 1881, Capt John G. Walker when appointed chief of the Bureau of navigation, began to collect records of the navy in the Civil war, with a view to having them published. At the end of four years, this work was also handed over to Professor Soley, and under him the library and the Naval War Records office made great progress and were brought to a high state of efficiency. Capt Dudley W. Knox is now in charge of the library.

From a few hundred books collected in 1882, the library cards now note 55,500, exclusive of an almost perfect set of congressional documents.

The appropriation under which books are obtained specifies them to be "professional books and periodicals", but as practically every field of science is touched by officers of the navy, their professional needs include books on nearly every subject. There is an unusually fine collection of voyages to the Arctic, Antarctic, around the world, and to all parts of the globe.

The library has charge, in the War Records office, of documents captured by the navy in time of war. A short time ago, among these records were

discovered some unopened letters which had been captured from the British frigate Java, in December, 1812, by the U. S. S. frigate Constitution, nearly 114 years ago. Three of these letters were brought to the library meeting at the Navy Yard and in the presence of naval officials and the Special librarians of Boston, were opened.

Admiral Snow gave some very interesting sidelights on noted visitors who have used the Navy library. Santos Dumont, the Brazilian inventor of the dirigible made much use of it. In its rooms, Theodore Roosevelt wrote most of his history of the war of 1912. Admiral Hood and Admiral Sowerby of the British navy, who commanded cruisers in the battle of Jutland, when each went down with his ship, had been frequent users of the library.

The Admiral also told of some of the oldest books in the collection which includes one published in 1482, six published in the sixteenth century, and 31 in the seventeenth century.

Chicago—The meeting of the Chicago library club, held Thursday evening, May 6, was a very happy occasion for the 152 who had made their reservations for the dinner given at the High Noon club, 18 S. Michigan Avenue. Sociability and fun reigned from the gathering about the tastefully decorated tables until the end of the very clever program that had been worked up by the social committee under the direction of Miss Edith D. Erskine.

A short business meeting included reading of the reports of the secretary, treasurer, audit committee and nominating committee. A vote of thanks for his energetic and efficient work as president was given to Mr N. R. Levin, the retiring president, before the gracious acceptance speech of Miss Harriet E. Howe, the incoming president.

The program gave four periods in library history: 1876, a clever sketch of the first A. L. A. conference, written and enacted by the business librarians of the Chicago library club; 1901, an incident

in the small public library of that day, given by the University of Chicago staff; 1926, conversations between sessions at this year's conference, by the Chicago public library; and trial of ex-library workers in 1976. Time between the acts was enlivened by group singing, and the evening proved a very pleasant close to the season 1925-26.

The following officers were elected: President, Harriet E. Howe, A. L. A. headquarters; first vice-president, Eliza Lamb, University of Chicago; second vice-president, J. F. James, Chicago public library; secretary, Lydia Robinson, Chicago public library; treasurer, Mabel Hayward, John Crerar library.

GERTRUDE E. DOWLE
Secretary

Cleveland—The Spring meeting of the Western Reserve cataloger's round table was held May 6 at the Cleveland public library. Following a luncheon served by the management of the Library cafeteria, the group gathered in one of the lecture rooms and listened to several interesting speakers. Mr Otto Ege of the Cleveland school of art gave an entertaining and instructive talk on What constitutes a good book. He spoke of Bruce Rogers' books as being among the finest printed today. Miss Alice Tyler, dean of the Western Reserve library school, told about the cataloging curriculum study as it is being conducted by Dr W. W. Char- ters of Chicago. Miss Mary Clark, li- brarian of the Municipal reference li- brary of Cleveland and Miss Minnie Taylor, librarian of the Museum of natural history, gave talks on the odd jobs in their libraries.

Miss Harriet Goss, librarian of Lake Erie college, was elected chairman for the coming year and Miss Ribenack of the cataloging staff of the Cleveland public library, was chosen secretary-treasurer.

FLORENCE S. STEVENS
Secretary-treasurer

Florida—The seventh annual meeting of the Florida library association was held at Eustis, April 8-9. The meeting was opened with 50 delegates and vis-

itors present, Mrs Anne Van Ness Brown, librarian of the Sanford public library, presiding.

An interesting paper was given by Miss Cora Miltimore, librarian of the University of Florida, on the History of the Florida library association. Be- ginning with the first meeting, held in Orlando in 1920, Miss Miltimore told of the various meetings and the work carried on at each meeting since.

A paper on the A. L. A. jubilee pre- pared by Miss Helen V. Stelle of Tampa, and read by Miss Gates of the same library, contained an interesting discussion of the plans of the A. L. A. to be carried out at the Sesquicenten- nial celebration in Philadelphia. Miss Stelle, a member of the A. L. A. mem- bership committee, closed her paper with a plea to all librarians to become members of the association.

Mr Bohnenberger of the Jacksonville library board delivered a brief informal talk, "Some old books of Florida." He sketched lightly the sources of Florida history and pointed out that librarians should have knowledge of the value and accuracy of Florida historical works in order that their collections might contain only those works reli- able historically and of importance to the student.

Florida books of 1925 was the sub- ject discussed by Miss Elizabeth V. Long of Jacksonville. Of especial in- terest was the variety of subjects treated by Florida authors during the past year such as: Description and travel, birds, trees, flowers, real estate, poetry and fiction.

At the evening session, Hon William A. MacKenzie, member of the state legislature, made an encouraging and inspiring talk. He stressed the im- portance and vast opportunities of li- braries and made a plea for them to realize their great responsibilities.

Miss Margaret A. Fife of the Miami library gave a forceful talk on Training for librarianship, discussing the various library schools. This was followed by a general round table session on Legis-

lation and extension work. Miss Brumbaugh, Orlando, in her paper on county library laws gave a brief history of county libraries from the first one in Indiana in 1818 to the present nation-wide system. She gave the points which should govern county library laws and cited the states in which these laws prevailed. Mrs. Maude E. Clark of Sanford, who has had several years of experience in California libraries, next read a paper on County libraries in California. California is regarded as having the best system of any state in the Union, having for its slogan "Books for everybody" and giving free service to every resident of the county. Mr. Marron, librarian of Jacksonville, in his paper Legislation reference service, recommended that the legislature strengthen the facilities for service by appropriation that will enable the State library to secure an adequate and well-trained personnel, a high grade collection of books and documents, and a place in which modern and accessible service can be rendered to the state departments, the libraries thruout Florida, and to the citizens in general.

After a general discussion, it was voted to work out a plan to hold sectional meetings thruout the state.

The annual prize given by the association for the best poster was awarded to the Orlando public library for a poster on the Story hour. Honorable mention was made of World of books submitted by the Jacksonville library, and Books about Florida submitted by the Tampa library.

Mrs. Brown in her address outlined a matter of great interest and importance—the State Library Board bill passed at the last session of the state legislature. The bill provides for the creation of a state library board composed of three members appointed by the governor, the board to elect a trained librarian as secretary and employ such other help as is needed to organize the State library and carry on library work in the state. The bill pro-

vides for an appropriation of \$6000 each year for two years.

This will mean much to the libraries thruout the state, especially to the younger and smaller libraries, to have assistance from the secretary in matters pertaining to organization and administration, and promises much to the growth and development of Florida libraries. Credit is due to the president of the association, Mrs. Brown, and to her legislative committee for their persistent efforts in the passage of the bill after years of patient effort by those interested in library progress.

The following officers were elected:

Mrs. Anne Van Ness Brown, Sanford, president; Olive Brumbaugh, Orlando, first vice-president; W. S. McClelland, second vice-president; Ava Taylor, Gainesville, secretary; Margaret Anne Fife, Miami, treasurer.

AVA TAYLOR

Secretary

Hawaii—On Monday, March 29, the fifth annual meeting of the Hawaiian library association was held, with 36 librarians present.

The morning session was devoted to county library work and representatives from the libraries on the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, and Kauai were present. An enthusiastic exchange of ideas and plans made the morning pass all too quickly.

The afternoon meeting was led by Miss Mary Pringle, president. After the necessary business was attended to, plans were discussed for coöperation with the A. L. A., particularly in its fiftieth anniversary celebration. A contribution was voted to the latter, and Miss Clara Hemenway, librarian of the University of Hawaii, was named as the official representative from the Islands.

Reports were made by librarians from the Library of Hawaii, the Hilo public library, the Kauai public library, the Maui County library, the Army, the University of Hawaii, Punahou school, Waialua school, McKinley high school, the Normal school, and Bishop museum. Emphasis was repeatedly laid on present service and future plans.

Miss Ebba Zetterberg, in charge of the children's work at the Library of Hawaii, discussed present day literature for children, with illustrations from some of the newer books as well as the older standard writings.

The afternoon's program ended in round tables to consider specific problems connected with cataloging, reference, schools, children's work and allied subjects.

Mrs Norman Schenck and three visiting librarians from California and Massachusetts were guests at the annual dinner. The evening session was given over to papers and talks on art. Miss Alice Paddock of the Library of Hawaii told of experiences in her most recent studies of European masterpieces and of what the Library of Hawaii is specifically doing to promote the study of art. Mrs Norman Schenck discussed the plans of the new Cooke art museum and urged coöperation between libraries and art circles. Miss Anne McLelland's story telling carried her audience into far eastern art and legends.

Miss Caroline Green spoke for the Island librarians and the junior members of the Library of Hawaii staff in a "Sketch", which was highly appreciated by her audience both for its sympathy and cleverness. She told of the early beginnings of library work in the Islands, of its expansion, and of its present status. As a leader and guide of Island libraries and as a "mutual friend", Miss Edna Allyn was presented with a basket of roses and a life membership in the A. L. A.

The officers elected are: Miss Ida Macdonald, librarian, Normal school, president; Miss Nell Wetter, Library of Hawaii, vice-president; Miss Julia Stockett, librarian, Stations department, recording secretary; Miss Maude Jones, secretary, Hawaii library board, corresponding secretary; Miss Elizabeth Higgins, librarian, Bishop museum, treasurer; Miss Olive Kincaid, Punahou, and Miss Mary Pringle, University of Hawaii, were added to the executive committee.

Kansas—There was a series of successful district meetings in April.

These were held in Ottawa, Newton, Junction City, and Independence. Such questions were discussed as What success with "Reading with a Purpose" course, Branch libraries in the small town, Lending books outside the community, Staff schedules, Loan desk problems, and Recent books. At Ottawa, Rev A. B. Fiske, who is a personal friend of Vachel Lindsay, gave an address on Mr Lindsay and his work. At Independence, Purd B. Wright, librarian at Kansas City, Mo., spoke at the Rotary Club luncheon on The library and the business man. The librarians were guests of the Rotarians.

The total attendance of the four meetings was 72 and eight new members were secured for the K. L. A.

ROBERTA MCKOWAN

New York—The New York regional catalog group held its annual meeting on April 23. About 70 were present and heard an interesting discussion on Analyzing and indexing. Miss Hitchler, Brooklyn public library, spoke of the importance of analytics, particularly of subject analytics in a small library. Mrs Wikel, New York public library, explained their extensive system of indexing current periodicals. By this method, obscure writers were at once recorded in the catalog, and also subjects of current interest. Technical subjects were dated so that they might be more easily withdrawn when out of date. Miss Cox of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company told of the importance of analytics in business libraries. Some of the difficulties encountered in the making of an index such as the *Readers Guide* were presented by Miss Dougan, of the H. W. Wilson company. Miss Dougan asked for suggestions as to the treatment of fiction and stories, which bulk so large in the index.

The members were delighted to have Mr Charles A. Nelson, of the Merchants' association of N. Y., speak to

them. Mr Nelson told in a most entertaining way about his own library experiences of almost 70 years.

The officers for the coming year are: Miss Anna M. Monrad, Yale university, president, and Miss Katharine Hinman, N. Y. P. L., secretary-treasurer.

BERTHA BASSAM,
Secretary-treasurer

Ontario—The annual meeting of the Ontario library association was held in the Public library, Toronto, April 5-6. The first session had a most interesting program consisting of talks by four well known Ontario authors, whose books have pictured life in Ontario. Miss Mabel Dunham told about the Mennonite migrations and settlement of Waterloo, County. Her grandfather's own experiences were the inspiration for *The trail of the Conestoga*.

August Bridle in his humorous way related his reasons for writing *Hansen*, a novel based largely on the experiences of a foreign-born Canadian adjusting himself and growing up with Canada and showing how his love for the country of his adoption can be just as great as that of the native born.

Marion Keith (Mrs D. C. MacGregor) gave a beautiful word picture of the life of the early Scotch pioneers. These simple-living people, who came to this country and made homes among the forests provided the background for her *Duncan Polite*.

Arthur Heming, after explaining that he was primarily an illustrator, related the ins and outs of how he was forced to write the books to fit his illustrations. He also demonstrated how he obtained the unusual effects in his pictures.

On Tuesday evening, the president, Dr E. A. Hardy, gave a scholarly address *A half-century of retrospect and prospect*. Having been secretary to the association since its beginning, Dr Hardy spoke from his own experience of the expansion and development of the Ontario library association and of the splendid hopes for the future.

This was followed by an address *Achievements and hopes of the American Library Association*, by Mr Charles

F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston public library and president of the A. L. A. Mr Belden outlined the present policy of the Association and told of the recently formed plans for raising funds for the further development of libraries and library training schools. He also announced Mr George H. Locke, chief librarian of the Toronto public library, as the president-elect of the American Library Association for 1927.

Tuesday morning, after hearing the reports of the committees on nominations and resolutions, a presentation of two water-color paintings, by a distinguished Canadian artist, St. Thomas Smith, was made to Dr E. A. Hardy as a token of appreciation, on his retirement from a 26 year tenure of office of secretary-treasurer. His valuable and untiring services will be greatly missed by the association.

Three speakers then told their own experiences of the growth of their libraries—Miss Florence L. Cameron of Preston, Rev T. B. Howard of Listowel and Rev D. L. Gordon of Agincourt. These proved to be most interesting and carried out to the letter their topic, *Life stories of live libraries*.

A conference on Adult education and the library was led by W. O. Carson, inspector of public libraries for the Province of Ontario, and member of the Adult Education commission of the American Library Association. Many speakers contributed much useful information to the general discussion.

On Tuesday afternoon, a round-table conference on children's work was held under the supervision of Miss Lillian H. Smith, head of the Boys and Girls division of the Public library, Toronto. Angus Mowat of the Public library, Trenton, assisted by Miss Marjorie Jarvis of the reference division of the Public library, Toronto, conducted a conference on book selection.

Posters made by the librarians were exhibited and helpfully criticized by Mr S. S. Findley.

An exhibition of books and supplies for public libraries was attractively displayed in the gallery of the reference library.

The officers for the current year are: President: Fred Landon, University of Western Ontario, London; vice-presidents: Miss Lillian H. Smith, Toronto, and H. J. Clarke, Belleville; secretary-treasurer: Miss B. Blanche Steele, the Public reference library, Toronto.

Rhode Island—The twenty-third annual meeting of the R. I. L. A. was held in the Harris Institute library of Woonsocket, April 28, Mr C. E. Sherman, presiding.

The study for the morning was work with the foreign-born and Miss Edna Phillips from the Massachusetts division of public libraries told of her work as a state wide program. This work falls into three divisions: 1. Establishment and administration of traveling libraries. 2. Talks before foreign groups. 3. Making and distribution of reading lists. It is understood that English is to be the basic language, the supplementary collections of books in the native languages are eminently desirable, and that coöperation with public libraries, in extending library service, is preëminently important. Americanization, the process of adjustment to our life, must not divorce the book and the reader. Miss Phillips showed just what books can do and in what way they give mutual understanding.

Mrs Althea M. Jencks of Barrington explained what we mean by "fire-side Americanization". This is an experiment fostered by the women's clubs of Rhode Island which believe enough in the home-teacher movement to finance it. The appeal was to all, here for once, the small librarian heard of schemes which she could adopt *in toto*. Mrs Jencks feels as does Miss Phillips that the library has a large part to play.

Mrs Marguerite R. Wetmore of the Providence public library conducted a round table on problems of work with the foreign-born.

Bertrand K. Hart, literary editor of the *Providence Journal*, discussed the "Spring crop" with his ineffable charm.

The last speaker was Miss Agnes A. Davitt of the Providence public library who conducts the work of adult education in that institution.

EDNA THAYER
Secretary

Coming meetings

The annual meeting of the Kansas state library association will be held in Parsons, November 2-4.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts library club will be held June 25-26 at Hotel Pilgrim, Plymouth, Mass.

At the meeting of the Minnesota library association to be held at Douglas Lodge, Itasca state park, June 10-12, the principal address will be delivered by Miss Mary Ellen Chase of the University of Minnesota. She will speak on Dangers which lurk in the wealth of reading matter for young people. Mr C. B. Lester of Wisconsin and chairman of the A. L. A. committee on library extension will discuss "the next steps in library extension."

Getting Ready for Conventions

In every convention city, somebody does a lot of preparatory work. A useful little book which might confer endless benefit on busy men and women if it were read is Hunt's *Conferences, Committees, Conventions; and How to Run Them*. Some one suggests that it might be subtitled "What every secretary ought to know" because it covers a lot of the common sense phases of running conventions that are too often neglected by secretaries who are responsible for them. The suggestions are very practical and cover everything from outlining the problem which confronts the conference or committee to measuring the results. Certainly many of the time-consuming talk-fests which pass as conferences could be done away with to the benefit of all concerned, if the one responsible would study carefully the methods of procedure outlined here.—*Community Bookshelf, Minneapolis.*

Interesting Things in Print

The library laws of South Dakota have been issued in pamphlet form evidently reprinted from the statutes of the state.

Some very good lists issued by the City library, Springfield, Mass., are: Mystery stories, Books on education, Recent books for business men, and Attractive books on birds and wild flowers.

A recent copy of the *Almanian*, the student publication of Alma college, Michigan, contains a review of the 37 years' active service of the Alma college library. It is a record of which to be proud.

The Public library, New Bedford, Mass., has issued a catalog of the books in the French language which are in that library. This list is arranged under subjects to which is appended an author's list.

The State library of Illinois has issued a pamphlet of 60 pages under the title of *Library Laws of Illinois in Force July 1, 1925*. "Only laws which bear directly with libraries have been included. Reference has been given to many others which have an indirect relation to libraries."

Among the many commendable library columns in the daily press, none is better than the weekly article on books and authors prepared by C. Edward Graves, librarian and library instructor, Humboldt State Teachers' college, Arcata, Calif. This material appears in the *Humboldt Times, Eureka, Calif.*

An interesting series of annotated lists, under the title *Novels too good to miss*, has been arranged by F. K. W. Drury, assistant-librarian, Brown university, Providence, R. I., and issued by the H. W. Wilson Company, New York City. Some of the titles are: Tales of the British Isles, Tales from the two Americas, Tales of ancient times, Sea stories, Character studies, Psychological tales, etc.

Little, Brown, and Company, Boston, Mass., offer a \$2000 prize to the author of a story most suitable for

publication in *The Beacon Hill Bookshelf*. In addition, the book must be suitable for boys and girls ten years old or more. The judges for the award are Ruth G. Hopkins, librarian, Polytechnic Preparatory school, Brooklyn; Clayton H. Ernst, editor, *The Open Road for Boys*, Boston; Bertha E. Mahony, director, Book shop for boys and girls, Boston.

The American Arbitration association has issued a series of leaflets containing very valuable information on the subject of arbitration, its modes, objects, procedures, etc., with much general information on the subject of arbitration that would be of extreme value in any reference room, particularly in a civics department. *The Bulletin*, No. 2, April, 1926, with accompanying supplements is a veritable mine of important information.

A series of booklets relating to cooperative relationships between public schools and public libraries has been issued by the Department of education, Division of public libraries, Massachusetts. The excellent printed material shows a truly cooperative spirit on the part of Mr Payson Smith, commissioner of education, in the efforts of the Division of libraries to extend book service.

Miss Wilhelmina Harper, supervisor of children's work, Kern County library, Bakersfield, California, has compiled another volume of stories for younger children from two of the Fillmore folk tales, *Mighty Mikko* and *The laughing prince*. Fourteen stories have been selected and have been issued by the Hunting Company in their special edition for library use. The book will contain 15 of the original illustrations and will have about 150 pages.

The March *National Bureau of Economic Research*, New York City, announces three more research reports as follows:

1) Business annals of 17 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania, and both Americas, running in some instances back 136 years from date.

2) First report of a series dealing with migration and business cycles—the result of an investigation made for the Social science research council.

3) New estimates for the different earnings and income classes, a supplement to the Income in the various states.

An interesting schedule arranged for the South Dakota free library commission by Miss Leora J. Lewis, field librarian, is intended for a brief survey of the libraries of that state. These reports are not intended for the public but for the information of the trustees and commissions. Filled out, it will place in convenient form all the information necessary to make anyone familiar with the libraries of the state and form a list on which may be checked up the conditions and progress of the same.

The compilation of the outstanding books of 1925 has been issued by the American Library Association under the title *Booklist Books for 1925*. (Price 45c.) The selections were made by votes from a hundred libraries of many types and sizes, making a list well-balanced for the average library and for the general reader. Books for children, books for adults, a list of fiction, popular technical books are grouped separately. Orders for this should be addressed to the American Library Association, 86 East Randolph Street, Chicago.

The *Journal* of the N. E. A. announces a notable series of articles on teaching beauty, for the school year, 1926-27. In this idea, the *Journal* has had the help of the foremost leaders in the field of art and has brought together an unusual variety of helpful and inspiring material. Some of the writers are: Royal B. Farnum, state director of art, Massachusetts school of art, Boston; Henry Turner Baily, director of the Cleveland school of art; Florence H. Fitch, director of art instruction, public schools, Indianapolis; Belle Boas, Teachers college, New York City; Helen Louise Cohen, Washington Irving high school, New York City, and others.

The Playground and Recreation association of America, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City, has issued a pamphlet listing and discussing available material for the sesquicentennial celebration. This is arranged by groups according to age and class with description of costume, place, and material. There is an abundant supply of material listed for school groups from first grade thru the high school. Dramatics, pageants, recitations, music, etc., are included. A single copy may be had free for libraries on request, but there will be an additional nominal charge of 10 cents each for extra copies, to cover expense of preparation.

"Reading with a purpose" was discussed by Carl H. Milam, of Chicago, secretary of the American Library Association, before the American Booksellers convention in St. Louis, May 11.

Poetry of Our Own Times, fifteenth in Reading with a Purpose course, was published in a special edition for the convention. Marguerite Wilkinson, the author, introduces her readers to contemporary poetry and recommends a brief list of books for consecutive reading. Six of the books suggested are anthologies.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company thru its information service, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, is making a distinct contribution in the field of knowledge by the little booklets it is issuing, containing material of the type for which science teachers are continually calling. These contain concise, simply-worded stories of eminent scientists with emphasis on the human side of their work. Some of those which have already been issued are most entertaining, particularly the life of Louis Pasteur, the French scientist, Edward L. Trudeau, the tubercular specialist, and Edward Jenner, discoverer of vaccination.

Arrangements have recently been made by which the children's magazine

in Braille—*The International Lions Juvenile Braille Monthly*—is being sent free to residential schools for the blind. Individual subscriptions to the *Juvenile Braille Monthly* may be obtained for children outside of schools by sending their names and addresses to the president of the local Lions clubs. The Lions clubs have published this magazine for several years for the blind children of the country.

The *American Review for the Blind* may also be had without charge by applying to H. W. Riecken, 730 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The first number of this magazine has just been issued and has been received with enthusiasm by its readers.

The *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* for April, 1926, is largely devoted to county libraries. A county library conference was held in Madison in March for a discussion by county workers of their common problems. There are now 20 counties where funds are appropriated for library work. Nine of these have contracts with the public libraries, three are using the traveling library system separate from any local library, and seven others continue the traveling library system in conjunction with a public library, the librarian of which is employed by the county library board as custodian of the system. A digest of the laws under which county library service is organized is an important number in the *Bulletin* both because it gives information to those who are working under it and because it is full of suggestions for counties contemplating establishing county libraries.

A supplement, March 1926, to the *Oregon State library list of books for high-school libraries* has been issued. The list is annotated, has bibliographic data, arranged by classes with the Dewey numbers, and all together is a valuable document for high-school libraries. This list is prepared under the personal direction of Miss Cornelia Marvin, state librarian of Oregon, who is known as a very careful selector of books, fearless

but fair in her comments on books offered for sale and indefatigable in her efforts to raise the standards of reading among all classes of Oregon borrowers.

The work of the State library of Oregon is remarkable both for quality and extent. At present, it is undergoing the limitation imposed by lack of funds, though a remarkable fact is that the State library was the only state department whose biennial appropriation last year was not reduced.

A second list issued by this library is that showing a model library for a rural school, *Oregon State library list, 1926*. It is a list of about 300 titles of the best books, the last edition of which was issued in October, 1924. New books added in 1926 are printed in italics, not because they are better, but in order to prevent duplication of books already in the school libraries. The list has D. C. numbers and is particularly rich in history, geography and biography.

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Library Schools

Carnegie library of Atlanta

An event which makes April 28 a red letter day in the year for the present class was a visit of Charles F. D. Belden who addressed the class and was the guest of honor and speaker at a banquet. Library trustees, librarians, the staff of the public library, the library school faculty and students and representatives of various organizations of the city were present. Mr Belden's visit gave occasion for a celebration in Atlanta of the fiftieth anniversary of the American Library Association.

The meeting of the A. L. A. committees at Signal Mountain brought to Atlanta also other visitors distinguished in various fields of library work. Among these was W. O. Carson, inspector of public libraries, Ontario department of education. Mr Carson addressed the class on library activities in Canada.

The Southeastern library association meeting at Signal Mountain was attended by Miss Tommie Dora Barker and four faculty members. At the Atlanta library school luncheon, 18 graduates were present.

Miss Barker was made president of the Southeastern library association.

WINIFRED L. DAVIS
Principal

Carnegie library school

The spring inspection trip this year will be made to New York during the week of May 17. It has been planned to include not only the public libraries of New York, Brooklyn, and Newark, but several special and school libraries.

For the first two weeks in May, the students were assigned to various departments and high-school libraries for their block practice work. The University of Pittsburgh is also coöperating, which gives an opportunity for practice in a college library.

During March, Miss Edith H. John, consulting librarian, Extension division of the Pennsylvania state library and museum, visited the school and the students had the opportunity of hearing about the work that department is doing in aiding the organization and develop-

ment of libraries in Pennsylvania. A lecture on the University library by J. Howard Dice, of the University of Pittsburgh, and a lecture on the Endowed library by Charles E. Wright, librarian of the Duquesne free library, were given as part of the course in administration.

On April 22, the students had the pleasure of hearing Dr Bostwick in a lecture dealing with his trip to China and another on the work of the St. Louis public library. Both lectures were illustrated.

Five of the lectures in the course in administration of children's rooms have been given by Miss Lillian H. Smith, director of work with children, Toronto public library. Miss Smith is a graduate of the Carnegie library school, '12.

The alumnae and faculty of the school, and other members of the staff of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh were delightfully entertained at a party given on April 16 by the class of 1926.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Mary Allen Leckie '24, to Harold Otto Schillinger on March 5.

Dorothy Dicke, '25, has been appointed as assistant in the children's room of the Public library, Akron, Ohio.

NINA C. BROTHERTON
Principal

Drexel Institute

The students of the Drexel library school returned from block practice work May 17. Final examinations will begin June 2.

In addition to the routine lectures, the class has been fortunate enough to have Dr Albert C. Baugh, assistant-professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania, lecture on the histories of literature, and Miss Helen D. Subers talk on the work of a library organizer.

The following positions have been accepted by this year's class:

Mary Edna Bibby, librarian, High school, Denver, Colo.

Betty Bowker, reference assistant, Wilmington Institute free library, Wilmington, Del.

Alice R. Brooks, assistant-librarian, State normal school, Slippery Rock, Pa.

Margaret G. Cook, librarian, Junior high school, Trenton, N. J.

Alice S. Flinn, assistant, cataloging department, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

John B. Fogg, librarian, Free public library, New Brunswick, N. J.

Mary Gocher, first assistant, loan desk, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Elizabeth J. G. Gray, first assistant, cataloging department, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

ANNE W. HOWLAND
Director

Los Angeles public library.

Special lectures on school libraries have been given by Ethelwyn Lawrence, Los Angeles high school; Glyde Maynard, Sentous Junior high school, Emma L. Gilmount, Roosevelt high school, and Winifred Skinner, Pasadena high school.

Other special lectures of the month have been on Supplies, given by Reba Dwight, and on Service, by Jeanette M. Drake, librarian of the Pasadena public library.

The lessons on publicity based on Mr Wheeler's Library and the community were put into practice when the class devised ideas for an exhibit on What books can do, for the California library association meeting.

MARION HORTON
Principal

New York public library

Recent outstanding appointments have been a lecture to the students in the senior course in School library work, entitled Setting free the creative spirit, by Mr Hugh Mearns, author of Creative youth; one to the juniors by Miss Martha Wilson on Book selection for the school library; and one by Dr Arthur E. Bostwick on the activities of the St. Louis public library. Mr Hopper concluded in April his series of lectures on general public library administration, and Miss Zaidee Brown gave two talks on the internal management of a library. Dr Dorothy Brewster and Miss Harriet E. Wright have continued their elective courses on foreign fiction and children's literature respectively. Miss Alice M. Jordan also has spoken to the students in two of the senior courses.

The program of visits has recently been resumed and has consisted of trips to the printing office of The New York public library, to the headquarters of the Scribner Press, to the store of the Baker

and Taylor Company, to the plant of the H. W. Wilson Company, to the Pierpont Morgan library, and to the Pratt Institute free library. Recent speakers at Wednesday afternoon teas have been Mrs Aline Kilmer and Mrs Isabel Paterson.

ERNEST J. REECE
Principal

New York state library

One of the most delightful and enlightening experiences of the school year has been the visit to the libraries of New England, April 12-20. The usual itinerary was varied by the inclusion of libraries in Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport. Special opportunity was given to study the work of high-school libraries thru visits to the Weaver high-school and the Public high-school in Hartford, the Warren G. Harding high-school at Bridgeport and the Boys Latin school of Boston. The inspection of the various types of libraries—public, proprietary and subscription, college, university and special—as well as the processes of bookmaking and bookselling as shown in the printing establishments, binderies and bookshops proved a valuable supplement to the work of the year. The students appreciate the many privileges extended to them and are grateful for the cordial hospitality which added so much to the enjoyment of the trip.

William F. Yust and Zaidee Brown returned to give their lectures in elementary administration—library buildings, loan work and administration proper. The final problem in Mr Yust's course was the planning of a new building for the John A. Howe branch of the Albany public library. As part of the course in school libraries, Anne T. Eaton, librarian of the Lincoln school, New York City, spoke on Book selection for the school library and Nell Unger, organizer in the New York State library extension division spoke on State service. The members of the class also visited the Albany high school library. For the course in advanced book selection, Ethel D. Roberts, librarian of Wellesley college, gave two lectures on the Italian and Spanish collections for the college library.

Among the problems assigned by Mr Wheeler in the course on advanced administration, were the compilation of statistics for cities of 50,000-100,000, 100,000-200,000 and over 200,000, a detailed study of the administration and organization of book selection routine in public libraries; organization of a new college library for 500 students; compilation of a bibliography and outline of material on the library trustee; planning an exhibit and editing a bibliography on library administration. The latter part of the administration course was devoted to a study of county libraries. The class was privileged to hear Frances Dorrance, librarian of the Wyoming historical society, Wilkesbarre, Pa., who spoke on library developments in Luzerne Co., Pa., and Edna G. Moore of the New York State library extension division who summarized county library work in New York. Two special projects formed the final problems—planning the establishment and organization of county library systems for Orleans and Otsego counties, N. Y. These projects included surveys of the counties, organization of campaign material, preparation of budgets and planning of administration.

A number of the *Library School News Letter* which is about to be issued will contain an account of the alumni meeting held in New York on March 27, at which the incorporation of the New York State Library School association was announced and ratified.

Marriages

Ruth Norton, '17, to Carl Gildersleeve on March 13, 1926, at Atlantic City.

Alta Funkhouser, '25, to Hubert Eugene Arnold at Evansville, Ind., on March 24, 1926.

Max Meisel, '16, to Blanche Gelb on March 28, 1926, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hazel O. Proctor, '25, to Louis T. Ibbotson, '25, on May 10, 1926, at Fair Haven, Vt.

EDNA M. SANDERSON

Pratt Institute

During April, visits were paid to the Naval hospital, Brooklyn navy yard, headquarters of the Brooklyn public library, to the main building of the New York public library and several branches, and to the Bureau of Municipal research. These points of interest

helped to widen the students' conception of the field of modern librarianship.

The exchange of lectures between the New York school and Pratt included attendance at Mr Reece's four talks on Library buildings in April, and the New York school attended Mr Stevens's lantern-slide lectures on the History of libraries in May.

Opportunity is given in the third term for practical work in other libraries. The Brooklyn and New York public libraries offered experience in branch and extension work. For high-school work, students have gone to the Girls' high school, the Lincoln school, and Newtown high school; for reference work, to Columbia; for special library work to the Newark business branch and the Federal Reserve library, and for county work to Morris County library.

The vice-director spoke before the staff of the Extension division and the Central circulation of the New York public library, April 27, on the American Library Association and its present activities.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE

Vice-director

Apology! The headings of Pratt Institute and the New York library schools were interchanged in the May issue of *LIBRARIES*. It is impossible to catch up with an error of this kind and the best thing that can be done cannot unscramble the mistake. Pratt Institute will not have examinations for entrance June 12. New York public library will have said examinations. The visiting attributed to Pratt was enjoyed by the New York public library. The pleasant experiences under the New York heading, p. 248, belong to Pratt. These two bad mistakes were made by the printers in correcting one error.—*Editor*.

Simmons college

Several notable visitors have contributed to the courses recently: Dr Bostwick spoke twice, once on China; Mr Corbin told of the Smithsonian Institu-

tion, and its field of influence; and Miss Zaidee Brown talked of ways of interesting people, thru publicity, display, and personal advice. Another period she devoted to fiction, which topic will also be taken up by Mr John Clair Minot of the *Boston Herald* on two Fridays when he speaks on new books.

The Simmons college faculty has also enriched the book selection course: Dr Mark's topic was chemistry; Mr Hilliard's, Public health literature; and Mr Sutcliffe dealt with economics books.

Miss Aline Colton, librarian of the high school, Manchester, New Hampshire, and a Simmons graduate, gave a vivid impression of "The Flight of time" in a school library day.

A number of the library school graduates are to teach library science during the summer of 1926. Among them are the following:

Margaret Greer, S. '17, at University of Minnesota.

Marion Lovis, S. '09, at Drexel Institute.

Mabel McCarnes, S. '16 spec., at Columbia University.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY
Director

Western Reserve university

Special libraries have been considered in lectures by the following: Hospital library work, Mrs Grace H. Birdsall, librarian, Lakeside hospital, Cleveland; Financial libraries, Alta B. Claffin, librarian, Federal Reserve bank, Cleveland; Filing in special libraries, Emma M. Boyer, librarian, Union Trust Company, Cleveland; Aids in busines libraries, Rose Vormelker, librarian, White Motor Company, Cleveland; The Art Museum library, Nellie G. Sill, librarian, Cleveland.

The course in Government publications was concluded with two lectures by Carl Vitz, Toledo public library, on Selection and acquisition of documents. Mary H. Clark, librarian of the Municipal Reference branch of the Cleveland public library, spoke on Collection and use of municipal documents. Other lecturers from the

Cleveland public library were: G. O. Ward, Books of science and useful arts; Elima Foster, Books on philosophy and religion; Alma Schultz, Books of sociology; Mrs Eleanor Ledbetter, Work with the foreign born. Miss Eastman's lectures on library buildings were given during April.

Martha Wilson, librarian of Lincoln library, Springfield, Illinois, spoke on the Present status of school library work, on April 23.

The course on binding and repair of books by Miss Gertrude Stiles was concluded with a lantern lecture on beautiful bindings and an exhibit of some of Miss Stiles' art binding.

Jane M. Flexner, '09, has been chosen to prepare the textbook on Circulation work and is now with Prof Charters at University of Chicago.

Vera Schott, '21, is head of the children's department, Public library, Wichita, Kansas.

Mary W. Harris, '22, is now on the staff of the Louisiana library commission as assistant-secretary.

Betty Brown, '24, has become cataloger in the Bierce library of Municipal university, Akron, Ohio.

Anne M. Laughlin, '24, is cataloger in the Los Angeles public library.

ALICE S. TYLER
Dean

In China

Dr Arthur E. Bostwick reports that the China Foundation board at Peking has granted \$5700 for work in library science, this sum to be paid annually for three years. Half will be used for scholarships and half for the improvement of the curriculum, particularly for the courses on Chinese bibliography and cataloging. Inasmuch as the plan for establishing a library school in Peking has not yet matured, the Boone library school at Wuchang, founded by Mary Elizabeth Wood, has been appointed to undertake the work.

Summer schools

The University of Buffalo will conduct a summer course in library methods in the Grosvenor library, July 6-August 13, under the direction of Dr A. H. Shearer, librarian of Grosvenor library, to whom inquiries may be addressed.

The School of library science of Western Reserve university, Cleveland, offers six courses in library science in the summer session, June 21-July 30.

Temple University summer school will give two courses for school librarians, an elementary course and an advanced course, July 5 to August 13.

These courses carry the usual college credits and are recognized by the state department of public instruction, toward the certification of school librarians. Further information about the courses may be had upon application to Temple University, Philadelphia.

A summer school of library service will be held August 4-18, at Aberystwyth, Wales. In addition to subjects in library science and economy, a special course in palaeography and archives will be given. Each subject will be dealt with by a recognized specialist.

Director of Training Class

Chicago public library, Salary, \$2880

The Chicago Civil Service commission has announced an examination for this position on July 12. The examination will be "non-assembled," i.e., may be taken by applicants in their own homes and will probably be in the form of a thesis or essay on a stated subject. Education, library training and teaching experience will count fifty per cent. Apply at once to C. B. Roden, Librarian, Chicago public library.

Lolly Willowses or the Loving huntsman by Sylvia Townsend Warner has been chosen by the Book-of-the-Month club as the best current novel. The award was made by Henry Seidel Canby, Christopher Morley, Dorothy Canfield, William Allen White, and Heywood Broun. It has also won the acclaim of James Branch Cabell, Carl Van Vechten, Elinor Wylie, Isabel Paterson, Fanny Butcher and Llewellyn Jones. The author is an Englishwoman who, besides being an author, is a student of music and an ardent archaeologist.

A Graduate Library School in Chicago

The University of Chicago has received a gift of \$1,385,000 from the Carnegie Corporation to found a graduate library school. It is intended that the school will emphasize the broad principles of library work and its relation to society as well as technical fundamentals. Professional and general cultural courses, therefore, will be included in the curriculum.

It is planned to offer courses in library architecture and building problems, filing methods, library administration, relation of library to city or town, book acquisition, advanced classification, advanced cataloging, advanced reference work, copyright legislation.

Under the division of professional cultural courses will be courses in paleography, arrangement of manuscripts, diplomatics and archives, history of great libraries, history of the printed book, history of paper and paper making, history of printing, book collections, binding, illustrations and decoration, modern fine printing, and care of books.

In addition, survey courses have been planned to include studies of language, psychology, history, philosophy, government, economics, and anthropology.

The same opportunities for study and research, leading to advanced degrees, now open to advanced students in other fields will be provided. Opportunities will be given for study on a part-time basis to experienced librarians employed in the vicinity of the school. The school will supervise research in library problems in Chicago and elsewhere, utilizing the facilities of the American Library Association and other library organizations as opportunities for field work.

The University of Chicago affords certain advantages for a graduate library school: Its graduate and professional schools are of high standards. The four quarter system enables great freedom as to periods of attendance. The University Press

offers unique facilities for the dissemination of the results of investigations carried on by the graduate library school.

Important Appointments

Dr Charles C. Williamson, formerly director of Information service at the Rockefeller Foundation, has recently been appointed director of University libraries at Columbia university. Dr Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, in his announcement said that the appointment of a director of university libraries in addition to a librarian was a recognition that the library was one of the university's most important problems. Dr Butler also announced the appointment of Roger Howson, now assistant librarian at Columbia, as librarian.

Arrangements have been made to transfer to the Columbia school the New York state library school at Albany and the library school in the New York public library. The New York State school will continue its senior year at the State library until June, 1927. The Columbia school will offer only the first year's work in 1926-1927. In the following year, it is planned to give advanced graduate courses leading to the master's degree. A student registered in the school of library science may also become a candidate for a doctor's degree. The curriculum for the first year's work will follow the A. L. A. board of education for librarianship. A bachelor's degree from an approved institution will be required for admission. An undergraduate course may be established later. The announcements of the new school will soon be issued. The faculty will consist of five full time members, drawn for the most part from the senior members of the faculties of the two schools that are being consolidated. The records, collections and teaching equipment belonging to the two schools will also be transferred to Columbia.

It is the plan of the trustees, in the light of advantages presented by New

York City as a field for library training, to establish a library school with standards and aims equivalent to those of other professional schools of the university. The formulation of these plans will claim Dr Williamson's first attention.

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for
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July 6-August 13

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Director, School of Library Science

The Drexel Institute
Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale—Globe-Wernicke catalog case. Capacity, 16 drawers. Solid oak, natural finish. Public Library, Wooster, Ohio.

For sale—100v. Harper's Monthly 1850-1900. Perfect condition. Bound in three quarters morocco, handsomely tooled. Address Brown, 6562 Stewart Ave., Chicago.

The Public library, Dayton, Ohio, offers five positions this year with engagements beginning September 1, 1926. Applications should be filed at once. Address, Electra C. Doren, Public library, 215 E. Third St., Dayton, O.

Department of School Libraries

Employ your time in improving yourselves by other's men documents; so shall you come easily by what others have labored hard for.—Socrates.

Some Suggested Qualifications for College Librarianship

Charles B. Shaw, librarian,
North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro.

The obvious and fundamental qualifications for all librarianship—health, culture, neatness, dependability, common sense, ordinary commercial shrewdness, and so on down the catalog of bibliothecal virtues—apply, of course, to college work. But I am concerned here only with the special qualifications for college library work. Let me draw, too, a sharp distinction between the qualifications necessary for college and those necessary for university library work.

The college librarian's educational equipment should be mainly in the fields of literature, history and the social sciences, for it is in these fields that most of his book selection and book purchasing, his reference and research work will be done. I do not mean to rule out the natural sciences completely. A college librarian must know enough not to look for information concerning enzymes in an engineering textbook or for information concerning the endocrine organs in a dictionary of music. An awareness, at least, of electrons and vitamins is desirable. But really technical scientific information is rarely necessary in the college of arts and sciences. For such college library work, too, more than a bowing acquaintance with foreign languages is hardly a necessity. But an intimate and extensive knowledge of the various literatures, of the histories of the nations, or social and economic theories, laws, facts and problems, of current events—such knowledge is essential.

Two qualifications I group together. They are humility and tact. Humility—for one is constantly working with a highly cultured group of persons, each

one of whom knows infinitely more about his subject than the librarian. Tact—because it's a poor professor who doesn't believe that he could manage the library far more efficiently than does the librarian. Departmental distribution of book funds, items of classification, the allotment of seminar rooms—these are but a few of the scores of ways in which any instructor thinks he could improve what he generally conceives to be an unjustly administered library. Between the upper millstone of real respect for and proper humility before a professor, and the lower millstone of tactful self-assertion in administrative and technical matters, the librarian is frequently in an unenviable position. High-handedness with the faculty won't do; self-abasement before each peremptory professorial demand won't do. The proper blend of humility and tact comes—like good coffee—after going thru the mill.

As has been pointed out times innumerable, youth and crabbed age do not get on well together. The college librarian, constantly working with a younger generation, must keep himself mentally and spiritually young. He must be intellectually a liberal. He must be receptive to new ideas. The college library is not merely an accessory to the classroom. Its librarian can be, and ought to be, indirectly at least, largely a guiding force in the extra-curricular mental activities of the students. He can either provide and stimulate interest in books and in magazines that will widen students' interests and will induce intellectual development, or by failure to make such provision and stimulation, he can foster indifference and stagnation. To make this wise and desirable provision of reading matter, the librarian must be in sympathy with his students: in mind and in spirit: in ideas and in ideals he must be alert, forward-

looking, eager to experiment and try out the new.

The college librarian must be capable of sufficiently forgetting his job to have some off-campus interest. Unless he has this interest, he tends to become so wrapped up in his little group and in his work that life and affairs assume such a queerly twisted and warped aspect that both his personality and mentality will lose much in force and in efficiency. This is but another way of saying that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy". It is, of course, an old, old idea, but its repetition seems especially desirable in this connection. The librarian's off-campus interest may be a purely individual affair. It may be a hobby in which he alone is interested; hiking or photography, collection prints or postage stamps, carpentry or gardening. Or it may be some social activity. No other voluntary community (thus ruling out jails, institutions for the insane and leper colonies) that I can think of is so self-centered and apparently so self-sufficient as a college community. Because of this, tho bloody heads and broken bones are no longer the order of the day, the fight between town and gown still exists. The unfortunate and unnecessary antagonism has grown less obvious, but it is none the less real. Perhaps it would be more desirable then, for the librarian to enter into some activity more social in scope than a personal hobby. It may be teaching a Sunday school class, or taking part in amateur theatricals; playing either volley ball at an athletic club or slide trombone in the town band. He may even join Rotary or any of the exclusive civic fraternities, if he is invited and is imbued with such a pseudo-aristocratic desire. In any event, the interest should absorb much of his surplus time and energy, and should remove him, bodily, mentally and spiritually from the scene of his normal labors, from the thot and sight of books, professors and students. This outside interest he must be capable of assuming or he becomes dry, over-pro-

fessional, dehumanized—a good librarian in the letter, but not in the spirit.

These qualifications, then, I would suggest as desirable for one going into college library work: a thoro educational equipment in the cultural subjects; humility; tact; intellectual liberality; the capability of being, at times, a "low-brow".

Adult Education and the University Graduate

Millard P. Lewis, librarian,
University of New Hampshire, Durham

In the educational world of today perhaps the most significant movement is that in the direction of the development of individual initiative. In the grade and secondary schools, we have the rise of the Dalton plan and similar schemes. In the colleges and universities, there is a pronounced tendency towards the removal of attendance restrictions from the more advanced students and the encouragement of elective reading. In the library world, there is a new or renewed emphasis upon education for adults or as one library puts it "The out of school service". Such adult education may consist of following definite courses of reading laid down and recommended by the library. Sometimes, however, the library merely coöperates with other educational agencies in furnishing the books for advanced study. In some instances, the reading may result in a definite credit offered by a school or college—in others, it may result in the acquisition of some special skill or ability by the student, while in others, it will simply result in added culture or knowledge of the world's affairs.

Now as some wise men have said and as some young college graduates have learned to their sorrow, education is a learning process which continues thruout life. It is this continuing phase of education to which the library hopes to minister thru its adult education service. Such service may be rendered to the college or univer-

city graduate as well as to those with fewer formal educational attainments. It may be rendered to the college graduate by his college, by his college library, by his public library or in numerous other ways.

The college library can and should do much to foster the reading habits of the undergraduate and to guide him to the great and growing world literature which lies outside the field of regular courses. For the reading habits of the undergraduate are likely to influence his whole after-college education and life. Required reading from supplementary and text-books frequently takes so much of the undergraduate's time as to make books almost anathema to him. Attractive groupings of selected books, articles and lists in the college paper, helpful comments and suggestions by librarians can do much to offset this and place books in their proper relations to the college student. Surely it is as much a part of a college education to become conversant with the great books of all time and with the growing body of current literature as with knowledge gained from laboratory, lecture and text-book. Trinity college, Hartford, Connecticut, believes this to so great an extent that they are offering a reading course in the great world of books. Students must select at least one title from each of eight of the ten classified groups and read approximately one thousand pages per year. The *Trinity College Bulletin* for April, 1925, contains a classified and annotated list of the recommended books.

Phases of adult education affecting the graduates of the college may be of college and of non-college origin. Those of non-college origin are equally available to the man without a college degree and may be passed over rapidly. Such include reading-courses and vocational reading and advice from the public library. They include also reading-courses issued by the United States government, by many business firms, by scientific societies and many others, including instruction by mail

offered by the numerous correspondence schools. Turning to adult education for the college graduate from college sources, we find that many state universities offer extension courses for graduate study such as those given by the Universities of Michigan and North Carolina. The University of Chicago was a pioneer in offering college credit for courses taught by mail. These courses are naturally open to the undergraduates as well as to the graduate student. The state universities frequently offer book service as well as instruction to the residents of the state, thru their libraries.

In turning from the state universities to the liberal arts colleges, a distinctly new venture in the relations of the college to its alumni is to be noted. This is the offering of reading lists and reading courses to graduates and former students. One of the pioneers in this field was Amherst, which, as the result of a conference in the fall of 1922 attended by representatives of both faculty and alumni, began to issue in the spring of 1923 *Booklists for Alumni Reading and Study*. These are brief lists compiled and annotated by members of the college faculty and aim to offer a few recommendations of the best books on the subject. Lists thus far offered include books on astronomy, biology, economics, literature, philosophy, religion and their subdivisions. A noteworthy and more extended list covers the Dawes plan and reparations. This service has been carried on at Amherst for two years, but results are difficult to estimate because the plan requires no report of the reading done. The secretary of the faculty writes that he feels that much of the value of the plan lies in the establishing of a closer bond between the alumni and the college. An interesting article on the Amherst plan appears in the *Publishers Weekly* for June 13, 1925.

In a very similar manner, Dartmouth college and Lafayette college have also been issuing printed subject lists of books for further reading and study to its alumni. The lists vary in length

and are briefly annotated and prepared by various members of the faculty.

Alumni reading courses have also been recently instituted at Smith and Wellesley colleges. At Wellesley, they do not attempt to issue formal courses but merely recommend a few good books on a subject. The lists are first published in the *Alumnae Magazine* and later reprinted in booklet form. At Smith college, the lists are longer and more formal and are published on correspondence size sheets. They were offered to all alumnae and of 8,000 members of the association some 1800 requested lists. The Smith alumnae are asked to make reports of progress in their reading. Only one list is sent at a time to a member but complete sets are sold to libraries at \$3 a set. The Alumnae association hopes thru the sale of these lists to buy copies of the books noted and loan them thru the college library to alumnae in various parts of the country who may not have access to good public libraries and who cannot afford to buy them. The Smith lists are longer than any of the others and the annotations are much briefer.

Brown university is working on a plan which when completed will be a step in advance of other colleges and universities. In the words of Mr Drury, the associate librarian, "It is proposed to have each department write up world progress in its field of study and present this in semi-popular form for the alumni, and then suggest further reading".

The alumni reading courses indicate one new way in which the college may keep in touch intellectually with its graduates and be of service to them. No serious attempt has been made thus far to organize groups or reading circles among the graduates altho some of the colleges indicate that it is likely to be a future development. Nor has attempt been made to connote or relate the alumni courses with the undergraduate courses altho that too is a possibility.

Library Instruction in the High School and Credit Therefor¹

Etta Lane Matthews, librarian,
Knoxville high school, Knoxville, Tennessee

We are all agreed that much instruction—as much as we can possibly get—is desirable. I hope we are all agreed that some instruction is absolutely essential. I am sure it is not necessary here to make a plea for instruction in the use of the library but rather to discuss the amount to be given and how, when, where, and by whom it should be given.

What can a knowledge of library tools do in each of these cases? It is a great saving of labor on the part of the teacher, student and librarian, to have the student know what kind of information he will find in certain books, instead of asking "Where can I find a life of William Morris?" and similar questions.

A student will save a great deal of his time and that of the librarian if he knows the index of a book will tell him what is in the book instead of asking "Will I find the Articles of Confederation in this book?"

Some one has estimated that if the hours and minutes saved by college freshmen who have been taught the use of a library in high school, could be crowded into one space of time, the student would save approximately one semester in his college course. If it were possible for us to say that high school students who pass the work in library instruction will be given one semester of credit in college, our library lessons would not have such a cool reception. Unfortunately we cannot pile up odd minutes in that way. It is certainly true that in the use of library tools, the student gets a taste of efficiency in education. He learns to exhaust all possible sources for information and then to try the impossible.

We speak of "adult education." "Adult education" cannot get far unless the general public knows something

¹ Read at Signal Mt. meeting of school librarians, April 23, 1926.

of library tools. The necessary preliminary to the adult use of the library can be done best in the school work. The school children of today are the adult education patrons of tomorrow.

In spite of all that has been said about labor-saving devices, time-saving methods and efficiency, our primary aim is to give the student an interest in books and a love for reading. One of the greatest problems of the adult education movement is going to be with the boys and girls who for various reasons have had to leave school. But the responsibility of this phase of the movement will rest largely upon the schools. They must create in the boys and girls a love for books while they are in school.

Our second aim is to teach them to use libraries intelligently—not merely the high school library, for that is just a stepping-stone to the others. The third aim is to teach them to get self education after school days are over—in other words to prepare them for adult education.

Now, what is the minimum instruction that can be given to attain these objectives? I believe none of us has yet reached the ideal stage where we can get as many lessons as we want to, but are still on the first rungs of the ladder. No one can say definitely how many lessons shall be given or how, when, where or by whom. These must all be determined by local conditions. The only thing we can do is to get all the outlines, suggestions, etc., we can and make them fit our needs.

Instruction varies from a single informal talk to a unit course of 20 or 30 lessons. C. C. Certain in his Standardization report recommends one of two courses. 1) A minimum of three recitation periods a year in each English course, making a total of 12 lessons during the four years. These lessons to be a requirement for graduation and credit given as a grade in library instruction and not as a grade in English. 2) A minimum of 12 lessons a year, as a unit course. These lessons to be given in several subjects, that is,

three in history, one in Latin, one in Spanish or French, four in science and manual training, three in English. But excellent results have been gotten from courses of six or eight lessons.

Our experience at Knoxville high school has been that it is far better to give the lessons as a definite part of the English work and give them just as early in the high-school term as possible, and as close together as possible, so they will all have some connection in the student's mind.

Presupposing no library work in the elementary or junior high schools, it would seem that no less than eight lessons can be given in order to attain the objectives previously mentioned. These eight lessons cover only the essential reference books. I would like to say also that we have found that the library lessons in the second-year high school, now the first-year Senior high, have been much more successful than when given in the first year. This is due to the fact that no text book is provided and first-year high school students are too immature to get lecture work.

The first of these eight lessons should be on libraries in general and their reasons for being. This gives an excellent chance to create in the students a respect for their own library and eventually build up the morale of the entire student body. If a student knows that every time he picks up a library book lying around the building and brings it to the library he is saving it a dollar or two dollars, he will take great pride in picking up books when they are where they don't belong and incidentally, will be more careful where he puts the books he himself borrows.

A great deal of wear and tear on books and libraries can be saved if students are taught the physical make-up of a book. When they learn that the whole well-being of a book depends upon a mere strip of cheese cloth, they are not so likely to use it for a football or for a weapon of defense. Certainly the library assistants should know something of this in order to re-

pair books more efficiently and shelve them more carefully.

Every high-school student should know that the various parts of a book have a purpose in life and are not in the book merely to make more pages. If he knows the index of a book will guide him to everything in the book he will save hours of time. (I tell the students they will save half a lifetime. I tell them this for every time-saving method they learn—by the time they get thru the library lessons they figure they have saved at least nine lives.)

Superintendent William McAndrews of the Chicago schools tells this story on himself. A little girl sitting in his office one day exclaimed "O-oh, you are not educated." This was rather a serious indictment against a superintendent of schools, so Mr McAndrews, as he was busily turning the pages of a book to find a certain reference, asked her why she thought he was not educated. "Because our teacher says that educated people use the index when they want to find something in a book. Only ignorant ones go looking thru the pages."

So students should be taught the use of the index that they may at least appear educated.

There should be at least one lesson on the unabridged dictionary. Students should know the use of the thumb index and guide words. They should know where to find the etymology of words and how to divide words into syllables. It has been stated that the one mistake in composition which high-school students make more than any other is that of dividing a word at the end of a line when they cannot get it all on one line. If they are taught that words can be divided only at their syllables and that the dictionary will tell them where the syllables are if they don't know them, this one mistake would be less frequent.

Encyclopedias are a mystery to most high-school students. If they know anything at all about them they have

the idea they use them only when they want to find the life of some one. They do not know that they can find any historical event, any scientific discovery or any general information.

A knowledge of atlases, yearbooks, and other special reference books is essential if good work is to be done in all high-school subjects. So they should be given some idea of what is in such books as *World's Almanac*, *Who's Who in America*, *Century Atlas*, etc. A junior in college was once told to look something up in *Who's Who*. She did not know whether it was a magazine or some other publication.

There should be at least one lesson on the arrangement of books in the library and the card catalog. As soon as they learn the mysteries of the card catalog they understand the whole library. One of their greatest joys is to learn that they are really allowed to use the card catalog in any library. Before that, that collection of trays has been to them forbidden ground.

The material in magazines is lost to them unless they know how to use the *Readers' Guide*. Unless they know how to find material in magazines they are absolutely helpless in their debate work.

It would seem that the minimum amount of instruction would be one lesson each on 1) Libraries in general, the high-school library in particular, thereby building up a library morale which is indispensable. 2) The physical makeup of a book teaching them the care of and respect for books. 3) The printed parts of a book, particularly the index. 4) Use of the dictionary. 5) Use of the encyclopedia. 6) Use of atlases, yearbooks, and other special reference books. 7) Arrangement of books in the library and the card catalog. 8) *Reader's Guide*.

Who shall give these lessons, when and where they shall be given, are all matters that depend upon local conditions. In some places, the library is the best place, in others the class room. The consensus of opinion, however, I

believe, is to give them as a definite part of the English work if it is not possible to give them as a unit course. The chief argument in favor of giving them in the English classes is that in that way we reach every student in school because English is required of all.

The lessons are given the first eight weeks of the term, one lesson a week. At the end of that time, the students are given a set of 30 or more review questions which have to be worked up in the library. These questions give them a good general review of the work and its connection with class work and library. From these review questions are taken 10 or more for the final test. The corrected test papers are returned to the students and their mistakes gone over with them so they know their grade in the library instruction, but it does not appear on their report, except as it counts for or against the English grade.

This brings us to the question of credit. It is certain that unless credit is given in some concrete form and the lessons made to count, the students will be indifferent.

The ideal, or desirable way, of course, is to have a unit course of from 12 to 20 or 30 lessons and have them count as one credit. Until then, there must be some way to make the work worthwhile to the students. They cannot see the abstract side of it. To give the lessons as a scattered course, some here, some there, makes the question of credit on the course as a whole rather difficult.

A minimum of eight lessons a term, if counted mathematically, could count as only 8 per cent of the term's grade but the head of our English department feels that a student who does not get a passing grade in the library instruction course should not be given a passing grade in English. That may seem rather severe, especially since it represents only 8 per cent of the term's work, but I think it is justifiable when we remember that the library instruc-

tion really affects the entire high school course and means so much more than just 8 per cent of the English work. Anyway it has not yet been found necessary to say to the students "If you do not pass in your library work you cannot pass in English" for without exception, it has proved that those who failed in the library lessons were failing in English anyway. That proves in itself the value of the instruction. So all we need to say is "If you do not do the library work it is almost impossible for you to do your English work satisfactorily."

So essential instruction would seem to be not less than eight lessons, desirable instruction as many more as can possibly be given, having as the ideal a course of 20 or 30 lessons required of all high-school graduates. There could, certainly, be no more important course in the curriculum than a library course which serves as an aid not only to all courses in the high school, but is a course that will have definite application in any trade, profession or occupation in after-school days. I should like to see a definite one-term course in library instruction made a requirement of every accredited high school in the Southern association of accredited schools and colleges. That is possibly too Utopian an idea to have but I believe it will come eventually. There is one thing certain it will not come unless we work for it.

Do School Librarians Believe in Evolution?

All who attended the conference of Eastern school librarians that was held in the library of the Warren G. Harding high school, Bridgeport, Connecticut, on Saturday, May 1, will know the answer!

Consider the school library of but a few decades ago, whenever and wherever, indeed, it existed at all! was some room in the building, small—was it dark and inconvenient of access? No matter—it could very properly be used as the school library!

Was the shelving too high, the volumes unclassified, uncataloged, shabby in appearance, tied up in bundles, perhaps, and covered with dust? So much the better, for in that case, fewer students would be attracted thereto, and the custodian (surely in these days too unfamiliar a creature to be dubbed the librarian!), chosen for the position because of her lack of fitness for any other occupation, might be left more and more to her beloved solitude!

To ardent pioneers in the field of modern school library work, who have frequently shuddered at this popular conception of the fossilized work of their department, the recent visit to the library of the Warren G. Harding high school partook of the nature of a pilgrimage to Mecca! There they found enshrined, at least a material realization of the dreams and visions of years.

The floor plan of the library which includes a main reading room, reference room, four conference rooms, class room, librarian's office, work room and store room, measures up to, and indeed, surpasses the recommendations in regard to high-school library standards adopted by the N. E. A. and the A. L. A.

The reading room, with its cream colored walls, mural decorations, wrought-iron fixtures, shelving and woodwork of rich mahogany, formed a particularly effective setting for the meeting. In spite of its exceptional size, the seating capacity was severely taxed.

In an attractive booth, Miss Edith Phelps of the H. W. Wilson Co., associated in the minds of all school librarians with "debates," invited an exchange of opinions on mooted bibliographical questions and urged co-operation in connection with the editing of Part II of the new high-school catalog.

An attractive exhibition of its excellent work was offered by the National Bindery Co., of Springfield, Mass. Nearby, Miss Voigt, from the Library

Bureau, displayed an inspiring number of floor plans of school libraries in the west, east and south that measure up to or approximate the accepted standards. Conspicuous among these, embodying many of the essential features, were, from the west, the libraries of Union high-school, Glendale, California; the Roosevelt high-school, Jefferson high-school and Santa Monica high-school, all in Los Angeles, California; from the east, the libraries of the new Morgan Bulkely high-school, Hartford, Connecticut, the Glen Falls high-school, Glen Falls, N. Y., and the proposed libraries of the Jamaica high-school and the Theodore Roosevelt high-school, New York City. The south was well represented by the R. J. Reynolds high-school library, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and the new Senior high-school, Charleston, West Virginia.

Other exhibit material displayed on individual tables and shelves of the reference room, attracted attention with such alluring captions as "Useful State Lists and other Bibliographical Tools"; "Book Reviewing Periodicals—Do you Contribute to Their Support?" "Helps in Preparing Lesson Plans;" "A. L. A. Publications;" "Greetings from the Democrat Printing Co." etc.

The program

Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' high-school, Brooklyn, N. Y., affectionately regarded as the "Dean" of school librarians, presided at the morning session introducing in turn, Dr Carroll A. Reed, superintendent of schools, Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Mr Ralph Hedges, principal of the Warren G. Harding high-school, both of whom extended a most cordial welcome and expressed a hearty desire to coöperate in promoting the welfare of school libraries.

Mr Hedges was followed by Edward B. Caldwell, Jr., associate architect of the building; Miss Mildred Pope, librarian of the Girard College library,

Philadelphia, and Miss Anna Hempstead Branch, founder of the Poets' Guild, Christodora house, New York City, whose poems are familiar to all true poetry-lovers.

Mr Caldwell urged that the school librarian should overcome her innate modesty and more aggressively make known her wants. No longer should her slogan be "Let us have peace!" but rather "Let us have what we need and we will show you what we can do!"

Miss Pope, in a delightfully practical and inspirational address reviewed graphically as well as bibliographically, the field of modern literature in its relation to the needs of the school library.

Whoever had not previously heard of the work of the Poets' Guild at Christodora house, New York City, must surely have registered a vow to investigate promptly, after hearing of its foundation and subsequent work from Miss Anna Hemstead Branch. In conclusion, Miss Branch recited two of her own exquisite and familiar poems, *My Mothers' words* and very appropriately, *Connecticut roads*.

During the afternoon session, the round table conducted by Miss Adelaide B. Zachert, supervisor of school libraries, State education department, Harrisburg, Pa., afforded relief to all who may have had suppressed desires to talk over their current problems with kindred souls. Many participated eagerly in the discussion of such familiar subjects as Meeting the demands for books, Instructions in the use of the library, Advertising the library among teachers and students, Mutilation of books, Theft, How to prevent overdue, Securing student-help, The growing demand for short thin books.

To all who have believed in the magnificent possibilities for the promotion of education that lie within the realm of the school library, a visit to the Warren G. Harding high-school is heartily recommended. There it will be brought home to them that they

have not dreamed vain dreams; that they have not hitched their wagon to an unattainable star; that they may at last, claim their rightful, hard-earned place in the educational firmament. And they will certainly believe in evolution!

FLORENCE ADAMS ALLEN

Newtown high-school
Elmhurst, N. Y.

A Notable Exhibit

There is an exhibition showing the development of wood engraving for more than four centuries on view in the New York public library where it will remain until November. This department is under the direction of Dr Frank Weitenkampf. Librarians as custodians of the world of print must have special interest in graphic art.

The first great master of wood engraving was Albert Duerer, followed by Cranack, Altdorfer and Holbein, the first modern artist. The work of this German school is illustrative and instructive. Contemporary work in Italy has for its object ornament. At the same time, the French were particularly productive in books decorated with realism and vigor.

The woodcut gradually faded into the background and by the eighteenth century was overshadowed by the glory of the copper-plate. Toward 1800 came a revival under the inspiration of Bewick and William Blake. Wood engraving in the nineteenth century entered on a period of technical development, passing thru various interesting phases of employment in book illustration: that of the men of the sixties in England, of Doré and his predecessors in France, of Menzel in Germany, and of the American Darley.

Wood engraving was crowded to the wall by the development of the camera and photomechanical processes of reproduction. The woodblock serves today for rendering original designs, as a medium for original art. The influence of the Japanese print has had much to do with it.

News from the Field

East

Helen L. Whiton, N. Y. P. L. '23-24, has been appointed librarian, Public library, Hingham, Mass.

Ruth Hennig, S. '20, will be acting reference librarian during the months of May and June at the Robbins library, Arlington, Mass.

Stella Morse, S. '20, has been appointed librarian of the Senior high school library, Watertown, Mass., her duties to begin in September.

Orlando C. Davis, formerly of Massachusetts, who later was for a few years in charge of libraries at East Chicago, Indiana Harbor, and lately at Hammond, Ind., has resigned to take charge of the Public library, Bridgeport, Conn. Mr. Davis succeeds the late Henry N. Sanborn as librarian.

The report of the Public library, Bangor, Me., records books on the shelves, 103,385; circulation, 219,980 thru 43 agencies; people served, 26,000; number of borrowers, 13,122; staff, 16; income, \$67,985; expenditures, \$58,897.

The annual report of Milton, Mass., records books on the shelves, 36,412; circulation for home use, 112,295; registered borrowers, 6079; public served, 12,861; income, \$19,244; expenditures, \$17,582 of which \$8717 is for salaries and \$2818 for books, periodicals and newspapers.

A gift of \$1,000,000 from an anonymous friend has been received by Dartmouth college for a new library building. Plans for the work are already under consideration and it is hoped that the library will be completed and ready for occupancy by the fall of 1928.

Central Atlantic

Marjorie Potter, N. Y. S. '24, has been appointed head of the children's department, Public library, Albany, N. Y.

Etta Louise Cannon, N. Y. P. L. '23-24, has been appointed assistant, Preparation division, New York public library.

Elsa de Bondeli, Pratt '25, assistant in the children's room of the Pratt Institute free library, has been appointed to the position of general assistant in the Public library, Morristown, N. J.

Jean Urquhart, Pratt '24, assistant in the children's department of the Utica public library, has been appointed children's librarian of the Free public library, Nutley, N. J.

Edward F. Rowse, N. Y. S. '25, has resigned his position as chief of the manuscripts section of the New York state library to become director of the New York State historical association, Ticonderoga.

The report of the Public library of Montclair, N. J., records a circulation of 243,199v. (73/5v. per capita), thru four agencies; registered borrowers, 14,473; books on the shelves, 50,270; expenditures, \$32,000; library salaries, \$16,442; receipts, \$40,397 out of which \$4292 was received for fines, fees, etc.; balance on hand, \$3865.

Central

Mrs Elizabeth Pennock, for over 30 years librarian at Carthage, Ill., died at her home in that city April 12.

Miss May Smith, cataloger in the University of Illinois library, resigned to become head of the circulation desk in the Public library, Hibbing, Minn.

The Chicago Theological seminary has received a gift of \$200,000 for the erection of a library building. The donors prefer to remain unknown for the present.

A very satisfactory portrait of the late W. H. Brett was hung in the main reading room, Brett hall, of the Cleveland public library, with appropriate ceremonies, May 6.

Demarchus C. Brown, state librarian of Indiana for a number of years, has been named director of the new Department of libraries recently organized under the new law, an act of the 1925 legislature.

A bond issue for \$150,000 for the purchase of a building for library uses

was carried at the recent election, East St. Louis, Illinois. It will be remodeled and equipped immediately in the hope of the library being properly settled by September 1.

There was a ship exhibit held in the Public library, Lakewood, Ohio, last month which created much interest. Miss Newton, head of the work with children, said in speaking of it:

We were able to borrow, chiefly from our own community, some 41 ship models, some made by high-school boys but mostly authentic models, true to scale. There was much variety in the types of models and they made a most interesting array. In addition, we had museum cases of naval relics and displays of books on sea lore. Altogether the young people's room presented a most nautical appearance and attracted more attention than any other single exhibit which we have ever had. We believe that it is the first exhibit of the sort which has been in Cleveland. Lakewood is a large suburb of Cleveland, but with separate city organization.

A very beautiful memorial has been placed in the Indianapolis public library by the friends of the late Clemens Vonnegut, Jr., of that city. Mr Vonnegut was an "ardent lover of music" and he gave constant and substantial support to the musical movements and interests of his time. The memorial takes the form of a fund thru which the library will be enabled to acquire musical scores and books about music which it could not buy with its limited budget allowed for music. Two sections of shelves in the music division of the central library have been set apart and enclosed with two beautiful artistic memorial doors. rare and valuable items. The April number of *Reader's Ink* gives an account and description of the memorial.

South

Kathleen Garvin, N. Y. P. L. '24-25, has been appointed assistant, Public library, Asheville, N. C.

Anna Foster, S. '14, has been appointed librarian of Southwestern Louisiana Institute library, Lafayette, La.

Grover C. Maclin, Pratt '23, at present in the technical department of the Cleveland public library, has been ap-

pointed head of the technology department of the Public library at Birmingham, Alabama.

The librarians in the libraries of Nashville, Tenn., organized a library club on April 30. Mrs Stanley Johnson, librarian of Vanderbilt university, was elected president; Mrs Pearl W. Kelly, vice-president; and Miss Flavel Wilkins, secretary-treasurer. The librarians have been meeting informally for about a year but had not formally organized before. All persons engaged in library work may be members and others interested in such work become associate members.

The report of the New Orleans public library is of special interest because some of its statements are in direct opposition to the generally accepted theory and pronouncements of the library world.

New Orleans has a population of 387,266 of which 34,637 are registered borrowers and 186,214 library readers in the reading rooms. Number of books on shelves, 213,517, of which 135,240v. are in the main library and the remainder in the five branches; expenditures, \$85,207 (of this the city furnishes 19 1/3 cents per capita); for books, \$16,733; salaries, library service, \$44,285 and janitors, \$9096; balance, \$2049.

The report calls attention to the fact that for lack of appropriation, there is more demand in service on the employees than is just and larger burdens than is their fair share. The cataloging department does the work of acces-

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sioning, classification, cataloging, preparing for the shelves, the binding and discarding for the main library and all the branches. It also has charge of the transfer of books and lending of books between one branch and another and the main library and branches, and the keeping of all records required for these library processes. Absentees on the staff are replaced by members of the cataloging department, this on repeated occasions has forced the latter to suspend operation.

The appointments to the staff of the New Orleans public library are supposed to come thru the civil service commission of the city. For two years, the commission has instructed the library board to make its own appointments.

"The open stack system which includes all the books in the circulating department substantially increases the cost of operation and requires a comparatively large corps of workers, but this is a system which best pleases the readers."

Pacific Coast

Miss Althea Warren resigned as librarian of the Public library, San Diego, Cal., to become first assistant librarian of the Los Angeles public library, May 1.

Canada

The report of the Public library of Windsor, Canada, records the number of volumes in the library, 42,489; number of borrowers' cards, 12,062; home circulation, 264,852. The library is rejoicing in the improved appearance brought about by many alterations in the building. An increase in quality of the recreational reading is noticeable and is a matter of satisfaction to the library staff who have made a decided effort to help people in choosing books.

The forty-second annual report of the Toronto public library, 1925, gives a most interesting recital of the activities of that most interesting institution. Thruout the report, from the presentation by Justice H. T. Kelly, president of the board, Mr Locke, librarian, and the

heads of as many departments, there is an atmosphere of joy in their library that gives earnest of work performed for the users of the Toronto public library. The work of each department is reported by the head of that division, the plan of which and the manner of its doing giving an insight into the conduct of the library that is most unusual. In telling the story of what was done, there runs thru it a recital of the methods used, an opinion as to the measure of success, and suggestions for further development that is a sure sign of work well done. Statistics, of course, are valuable and the statistics are plentiful in the report, but they by no means form such a part of it as to obscure the spirit of service manifest thruout.

The report shows: Agencies, 18; volumes on shelves, 476,432; pamphlets, 28,907; number of volumes lent for home use, 2,145,250; registered borrowers, 290,678; population served, 542,187; receipts, \$352,588; expenditures, \$352,478.

Foreign

Two recent additions to the staff of the American library in Paris are Miss Helen Ranson of the library of the University of Minnesota, and Miss Hazel E. Hutchins, librarian of the State Teachers' college of Kirksville, Mo. Miss Ranson, who will assume her new duties at Paris on June 1, is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin ('10) and of the School of library science of Western Reserve university ('15), and has had 11 years' experience in library work, including four years as head of the main and branch reference department of the Public library, Dayton, Ohio. Miss Hutchins, who is due to reach Paris August 1, is a graduate of Bates college and of Simmons college in library science, and has been librarian of the State Teachers' college at Kirksville for three years.

For sale—Bound Vols. Printer's Ink Magazine Jan. 5, 1911-Sept. 24, 1914 and Jan. 7, 1915-Dec. 25, 1919. Motion Picture News, Jan.-Dec. 1916. Moving Picture World, Jan.-Dec. 1915. Address, Mildred A. Burke, Tribune Library, 431 N. Mich. Boul., Chicago, Ill.